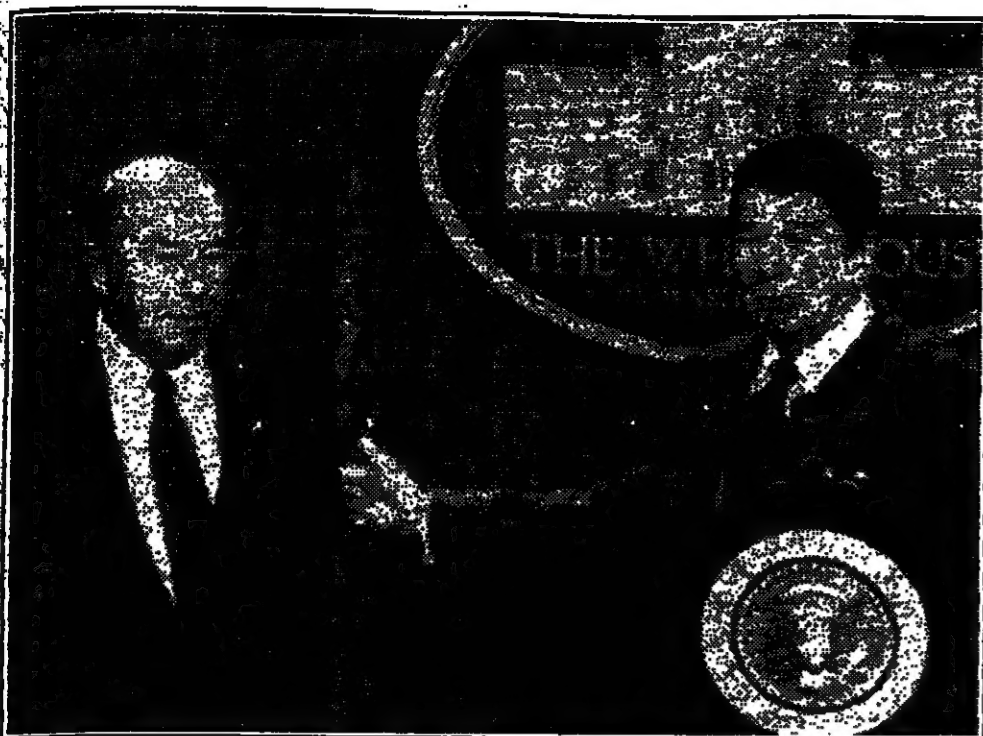


Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post



President Ronald Reagan handed the podium to Secretary of State George P. Shultz after announcing agreement with the Soviet Union on scrapping intermediate-range missiles.

U.S., Soviet Reach Arms Pact

Treaty to Be Signed at Fall Summit

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday that the United States and the Soviet Union had reached "agreement in principle" on an Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty that will be signed at a fall summit meeting here.

The announcement capped a week of marathon negotiations between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze on a range of U.S.-Soviet issues, including human rights and Afghanistan. Agreement on key provisions of the INF treaty to scrap U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles with a range of 600 to 3,000 miles (1,000 to 5,000 kilometers) was reached Thursday in a nine-and-a-half-hour session.

U.S. and Soviet negotiators also said they would begin full-scale ne-

gotiations in December on an accord to end all nuclear testing.

The president announced the agreement to scrap medium and shorter-range missiles in a televised statement from the White House, stating that "although we have serious differences in many areas, the tone of the talks was frank, constructive, and notable progress was made."

Mr. Shultz said that "intensified effort" would now be made to make progress on reducing strategic nuclear arms. The subject is expected to be a major item on the summit agenda.

Mr. Reagan said Mr. Shultz would travel to Moscow next month to work out the rest of the details and to set a date for the summit meeting, likely to be held in Washington in late November.

Shortly after Mr. Reagan spoke, Mr. Shevardnadze said at a news conference at the Soviet Embassy:

"The road to an agreement turned out to be more difficult than anyone had thought."

"We have experienced a complex spectrum of emotions, from anxiety to a strong emotional uplift," he said. "The day before yesterday, I said to Secretary Shultz that it is time to bring in the harvest. And he agreed."

"For the first time in the history of the existence of nuclear weapons," he continued, "it has been possible to agree on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons. This is a beginning."

By year's end, he said, "both we and our American partners have confidence the treaty will be signed."

The principal remaining difference is the timetable for dismantling the missiles, which Mr. Shultz called "a technical question" that could be worked out. The Soviets

want a two-year dismantling period for the shorter-range weapons and a five-year period for the longer ones; the U.S. position is that the shorter weapons should be scrapped within a year after the treaty is signed and the longer weapons within three years.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze succeeded in diplomatically sidestepping the question of the Pershing-1A, a West German missile with a U.S.-owned nuclear warhead that the Soviets had said was an obstacle to completion of an INF treaty. The United States took the view that this was a "third country" system, similar to those owned by the British and French and could not be part of any U.S.-Soviet treaty.

Mr. Shultz said that "the Soviets reached an understanding that will not be part of the treaty, that the nuclear warheads will be returned to the United States when the missiles are dismantled. Mr. Shultz said that, once this happens, 'they're no longer committed to the cooperative program and will be dealt with as the other warheads would.'"

Mr. Reagan has been under fire from some critics of the prospective treaty, especially in the conservative wing of the Republican Party, for being too eager to complete an arms deal to restore luster to a presidency weakened by the Iran-contra affair.

The president, asked what he

West Germany would be willing to scrap the missiles.

[West Germany said Friday that it would dismantle its 72 Pershing-1A missiles "at the moment when American and Soviet INF missiles are eliminated." Agence France-Press reported from Bonn.]

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Kiosk

Japan's Growth Grinds to Halt

Japan's economic growth slowed to a halt in the second quarter of the year, causing fears that the country's economic policy will come under renewed attack from abroad.

The government said the zero growth rate for gross national product for April through June followed 5.3 percent growth in the previous three months. Officials blamed the slowdown on a sharp drop in exports and a rise in imports.

The United States has been urging Japan to spur domestic economic growth as a means of encouraging U.S. exports to Japan and reducing the huge U.S. trade deficit. Page 11.



Beryl W. Sprinkel, President Ronald Reagan's chief economic adviser, is resigning. Page 11.

GENERAL NEWS

■ FBI agents made use of a drug lure to trap a Shiite Moslem hijacking suspect on the Mediterranean. Page 5.

■ Judge Robert H. Bork denied that he would press a conservative political agenda on the Supreme Court. Page 3.

■ Another "hacker" intrusion has raised the issue of whether any computer is secure. Page 2.

■ ARTS/LEISURE
■ Art lovers can see some unexpected masterpieces in Turin museums. Page 6.

■ BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, raised his holdings in two banking groups. Page 13.

Dow close: Down 3.26
The dollar in New York:
DM £ Yen FF
1.906 1.657 142.55 6.0225

Biden's Clouded Future

Plagiarism Affair Hurts Campaign

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The timing and character of the controversy that has erupted around Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr.'s fledgling presidential campaign make the plagiarism question a serious problem threatening his political future, political insiders in both parties said Thursday. But most said it was premature to write him out of the race.

"They just have to try to ride out the firestorm," said Robert G. Becker, manager of Walter F. Mondale's 1984 campaign. "There's no room for any more shenanigans. This is not a candidacy strong enough to survive an extended crisis."

Two points were made by almost everyone interviewed after Mr. Biden's news conference to deal with charges of plagiarism: campaign speeches by the Delaware Democrat and a incident of a similar character during his law school days.

• In a year when voters have

Full Text of 'Agreement in Principle'

WASHINGTON — The following is the full text of the U.S.-Soviet joint statement released by the White House on Friday:

Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze have completed three days of thorough and useful discussions on all aspects of the relationship between the two countries.

The secretary and the foreign minister reviewed the full spectrum of questions regarding nuclear, conventional and chemical weapons arms control. In particular, the two ministers, together with their advisers, conducted intensive negotiations on the question of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. This resulted in agreement in principle to conclude a treaty.

The Geneva delegations of both sides have been instructed to work intensively to resolve remaining technical issues and promptly to complete a draft treaty text.

The secretary and the foreign minister agreed that a similarly intensive effort should be made to achieve a treaty on 50 percent reductions in strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva Nuclear and Space Talks.

Having discussed questions related to nuclear testing, the two sides agreed to begin before Dec. 1, 1987, full-scale stage-by-stage negotia-

tions which will be conducted in a single forum. They approved a separate statement on this subject.

The secretary and the foreign minister also discussed regional issues.

The two sides discussed a broad range of issues concerning bilateral relations. A work program was agreed to be implemented in 1987-88, designed to intensify joint efforts in various areas of U.S.-Soviet cooperation.

A constructive discussion of human rights issues and humanitarian questions took place.

Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze agreed that an additional meeting is needed to review the results of the work in all of these areas, including the efforts of the delegations in the Geneva Nuclear and Space Talks. They agreed that this meeting would take place in Moscow in the second half of October.

In order to sign a treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles and to cover the full range of issues in the relationship between the two countries, a summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev will take place.

The summit will be held in the fall of 1987, with exact dates to be determined during the talks between the secretary of state and the foreign minister in Moscow in October.

Path to a Pact: Key Events

1977: The Soviet Union begins deployment of SS-20 missiles.

1979: NATO decides to base 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

1981: Negotiations on intermediate-range forces begin in Geneva in November.

1983: Washington discloses that one of its negotiators, Paul H. Nitze, and a Soviet negotiator, Yuri A. Kvitinsky, reached in-

formal agreement in July 1982 for each side to cut back to 75 missile launchers. The idea was vetoed by both governments.

In November, the first cruise missiles arrive in Britain. On Nov. 23, Moscow suspends negotiations.

1986: The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in January proposes complete elimination of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range forces in Europe over five to

eight years, provided Britain and France do not build up their nuclear arsenals.

In February, Washington proposes a worldwide ban on intermediate-range forces by the end of the decade but rejects limits on Britain and France.

In September, Moscow drops British and French limits.

In October, President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agree at Reykjavik, Iceland, on an outline plan to abolish intermediate-range missiles in Europe and retain 100 warheads in the United States and Soviet Asia, respectively. But Mr. Gorbachev insists there must simultaneously be agreement on strategic and space weapons.

On July 22, Mr. Gorbachev accepts U.S. suggestions of worldwide bans, not merely bans on European medium- and shorter-range missiles.

On Aug. 26, Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledges to dismantle 72 Pershing-1As based on West German soil if the United States and the Soviet Union scrap their medium-range missiles.

Iran Panel's Draft Study Said to Focus on Contras

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A preliminary report of the congressional committee that investigated the Iran-contra affair concludes that the driving force behind the continued U.S. arms sales to Iran was the desire of some administration officials to raise money for the rebels in Nicaragua, according to several members of the panel.

In interviews Thursday, they said the report stated that President Ronald Reagan's main motivation for approving the arms sales was his desire to free American hostages in the Middle East.

But they said the draft indicated that the president was manipulated into letting the sales continue by officials whose primary goal was to use profits to support the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, after Congress cut off official military assistance.

Those officials were identified as Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, then the national security adviser; Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, who was on the National Security Council staff; and William J. Casey, then director of central intelligence.

In the context of the report, that finding is meant to explain why the secret arms shipments to Iran were allowed to continue over the objections of senior officials like Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, the legislators said.

The senators and representatives discussing the report have either seen the first draft of the committee's final report, which was prepared by the staff in consultation with the panel's leaders, or have discussed the draft with colleagues and staff assistants familiar with it. The report is scheduled to be published by the end of October.

The Senate and House committees met separately Thursday, their first meetings since the hearings ended early last month, to discuss the procedures under which the legislators may review and suggest changes in the 1,000-page draft.

Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, the chairman of the Senate panel, said later that he expected many changes to be made before the report was published but that the changes would not involve the substance of the findings in the draft.

Some Republican members said they disagreed with the finding that the arms sales were driven by the desire to raise money for the contras. Representative James A. Courter of New Jersey, who said he had read the draft, asserted that he believed the policy, however misguided, stemmed entirely from the president's concern about the hostages and his hope of improving the United States' relationship with Iran.

Mr. Courter said he planned not to sign the final report and to file



A woman and a child on a street in Basra, Iraq, on Friday, a day after Iranian shelling.

Making Do on the Iraqi Front

In Shattered Basra, Tomorrows Are Full of Uncertainty

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BASRA, Iraq — Personally, said Halid Jamir Bolus, an ice-cream maker, he had got used to it, living within a shell's drop of a front line.

But his birds, he said, in a resigned way that admitted some humor, they felt it. He gestured to a cage atwitter with budgerigars, all blue and emerald.

"When the shells come," he said, "they make too much noise." And that offers them some distinction.

Around here, apart from the shells and the broken drumbeat of artillery from the front, people do not make much noise, because many have left their homes, just back from the flatness of the Shatt al Arab, the waterway that has been a source of dispute between Iran and Iraq for decades.

The nearest Iranian positions are reckoned to be only nine miles (15 kilometers) away, beyond the listing hulks of tankers in the waterway, monuments to the start of the war seven years ago this month. In many parts of Basra, the homes are shattered. The impression is of a city whose past is a faded memory and whose future seems full of uncertainties.

Basra is normally Iraq's second most populous city and is the closest major settlement to the hostilities. By some estimates, half its population of 1.5 million has left because of incessant Iranian shelling, which might peak with hundreds of rounds a day or just sputter along, as it did Wednesday, with only 20 shells falling.

The stricture has ebbed will and energies, which have been dissipated in the heat of a city painted in

U.S. Protests 'Ambush' Of 2 in East Germany

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday that the United States had protested that two members of a U.S. military liaison team in East Germany came under fire from a Soviet patrol.

Earlier Friday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz called the shooting "unacceptable behavior" and said the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who was visiting Washington, promised to look into the case promptly.

[Mr. Shevardnadze said Friday that Moscow had apologized to the United States over the incident. Agence France-Press reported from Washington.]

The Pentagon said Friday that an air force master sergeant driving a vehicle was slightly wounded by bullet fragments. An air force captain with him was not hurt.

U.S. Army Major Dennis Pinkham at European Command Headquarters in West Germany said the two-man U.S. liaison team, in a four-wheel-drive vehicle, "encountered a group of Soviet soldiers and were fired at by at least one of these soldiers."

A Pentagon officer called it "sort of an ambush situation."

Mr. Shultz, at a White House briefing on three days of negotiations on arms control and other U.S.-Soviet issues, said of the shooting: "We heard about this late yesterday afternoon and immediately took it up with Foreign Minister

Shevardnadze and expressed our view that this is just unacceptable behavior."

Major Pinkham said the vehicle "was hit seven times, shattering window glass. One member of the team was wounded by a bullet fragment."

U.S. officials were quick to bring up the March 1985 killing of Major Arthur D. Nicholson by a Soviet sentry in East Germany.

"We wish to emphasize as we did when Nicholson was killed, their action is unacceptable," a Pentagon statement said. The airman in Thursday's incident, like Major Nicholson, was attached to the U.S. Military Liaison Mission Team in Potsdam, East Germany.

The military liaison missions were created in 1947 by the four occupying powers in Germany after World War II — Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — to foster cooperation. The Soviet Union has a team in West Germany.

"We need to find out much more about this. Our men were not in a restricted area. There was no excuse for the use of deadly force," said a Pentagon official, who insisted on anonymity.

"They were traveling. They were intercepted. It was like an ambush. They wanted to continue on after the shooting, but they were detained and prevented from doing so."

The incident happened Thursday afternoon about 10 miles (16 kilometers) northeast of the small town of Neudruppin.

AMERICAN TOPICS

An Early Example Of Robertson's Faith

In a profile of the Reverend Pat Robertson, who plans to announce his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination Oct. 1, The Washington Post recounts the following:

"The young mother had just entered the eighth month of a tiring pregnancy when her husband dropped a devastating piece of news. He felt a need, he said, to go to a rustic island in Canada for a few weeks to find communion with God. She would be left alone to manage her pregnancy, care for the couple's toddler son and supervise the family's move to a new house."

"Adelia (Dede) Robertson struggled mightily to change her husband's mind. She ridiculed him as a schizoid religious fanatic. She argued. She wept. She begged. But Marion G. (Pat) Robertson, then a budding seminarian, turned aside his wife's pleas with the unbending self-assurance that would later help him achieve remarkable success as a broadcaster and national religious leader. 'This is God who is commanding me,' he said. 'And so Robertson set off for his Canadian retreat, where he soon received an urgent letter from his wife: 'Please come back. I need you desperately.' The confused young husband called on God for advice and received clear guidance. He sat down and wrote his wife that she would have to get by without him."

The Post said Mr. Robertson still likes to tell this story today as an early example of "his intimate, daily relationship with God."

Short Takes

"It goes without saying that Americans think that anything English is classy," writes the syndicated columnist Richard Cohen. "The Washington Post recently devoted an article to the naming of housing developments. The British motif predominates. Names like Kings Valley Manor and the Crest of Wickford have been given to developments. A variation of the British theme is the equestrian one. Thus we get Foxchase, Hunt Country and Derbyshire." Mr.



WHERE THE TIDE WON'T REACH — Todd Vander Pluym standing in his 20-foot-high sand castle that he built in Santa Monica, California. The sand castle, which uses 160 tons of sand and which Mr. Vander Pluym claims is the world's tallest, was begun July 18.

Cohen remarks that "probably the prime leisure activity of Hunt Country residents is watching television. But no one would ever call a development 'TV Acres.'"

College football is big business, and not only to the universities and television networks. Take Penn State University at State College, Pennsylvania, whose football team was rated the best in the country in 1986. A study by the university's Center for Regional Business Analysis concluded that last year's seven home games raised more than \$20.4 million on the town and its environs — money spent on hotel rooms, restaurant meals, gasoline, parking fees, souvenirs, chrysanthemums and so forth.

Sexual promiscuity in Hollywood films supposedly is being cut back because of the AIDS threat, says Janet Maslin in The New York Times, but such new

films as "No Way Out," "The Big Easy" and "Dirty Dancing," in which promiscuity is prevalent, are thriving at the box office. "Perhaps the current moral climate will indeed make sexual promiscuity seem woefully unfashionable," Miss Maslin writes. "But the movies have always provided escapism, and in cautious, fearful times that escapism could be welcome."

A masquerade was impersonating a police officer, with much success, when someone broke the window of his patrol car and stole him. Police in Lindenwood, New Jersey, had placed the life-size dummy behind the wheel of a parked squad car to slow down speeders without tying up a real policeman. "The thing was very successful," Police Chief Raymond Wilson said. "It looked so real a woman stopped one day and walked up and asked directions."

—ARTHUR HIGGEE

Bork Denies He Would Push Conservative Agenda

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Judge Robert H. Bork denied Friday that he would press a conservative political agenda on the Supreme Court.

He also came under fresh attack for a ruling he wrote upholding a company's policy forcing women in a lead-filled workplace to be sterilized or lose their jobs.

During the fourth day of confirmation hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will recommend to the Senate whether to approve the nomination of Judge Bork, Senator Howard M. Mankinbaum told the judge that the 1984 decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia was a good example of the judge's insensitivity to women.

He also said Judge Bork would allow "government in the bedroom," oppose consumers and limit free speech.

"The women of America have much to be frightened about from your appointment, black as well," said Mr. Mankinbaum, an Ohio Democrat. "You are a man with frightening views."

Judge Bork said the 1984 ruling merely upheld a finding by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration that American Cyanamid Co. could not adequately reduce lead levels in one department to ensure the safety of fetuses.

Since it was impossible to make the workplace safe, the company said women could remain only if they underwent sterilization. Five out of 30 women chose to do so.

"That is not a pro-sterilization opinion," Judge Bork said. "It is not an anti-women opinion. It is simply upholding a federal agency decision." He said the choice was to "remove all women from the department or offer continuous employment in the department to women who were sterilized."

Judge Bork also said he would be "disgraced in history" if he abandoned the relatively moderate stands he has taken in the hearings

and turned radically to the right after confirmation.

Liberal opposition to Judge Bork has coalesced around two arguments: that the views he has expressed in a 25-year career as lawyer, scholar and judge place him outside the mainstream of generally accepted American jurisprudence; and that his moderate stances this week merely reflect his ambition to be on the high court, rather than any true change of opinion.

Yale Faculty Pained

At Yale Law School in New Haven, Connecticut, where Judge Bork spent most of his career, the conservative jurist is hardly a favorite son of the overwhelmingly liberal faculty. The New York Times reported, and his performance before the Judiciary Committee this week seems to be leaving his former colleagues more pained than proud.

"I think he's raised very serious questions about his integrity," said Owen L. Fiss, one of three members of the faculty who expect to testify against Judge Bork. "He seems to be recanting on positions that he's taken over 20 years. That could be a sign of flexibility, but knowing Bork for a long time, I have to say I've never seen that flexibility."

Another with an eye on the hear-

ings is Professor Mirjan Damaska, the current occupant of Judge Bork's former office.

"The atmosphere of the hearings," Professor Damaska said, "reminds me of a first-year class in constitutional law, where you very often find the students throwing gross simplicities at the professor and the professor saying, 'Wait a minute, there are distinctions here.'"

"I think Bork is finding that you don't make yourself popular by drawing those distinctions."

Among students, Judge Bork's supporters revel in his fluent exegeses of court decisions, and what they see as his clear intellectual superiority over his questioners.

"I listen to Bork and Kennedy scumming out into total demagoguery," said Alex Kogan, a law student. "I think it's disgusting. I don't think they're listening to what he's saying."

Students who oppose Judge Bork lament his brilliance: "There's no one on the committee who can really take him on," said David Fraser, a postgraduate student. "They're taking him on as if they can parse cases like Griswold vs. Connecticut and win, and of course they can't."

He added, "Instead of a bunch of white guys trying to talk law, they should have a woman of color who won't be able to get an abortion. That's what this is all about."

"You really have to raise a question about his approach," Mr. Specter said during a brief break in the questioning.

How the three will vote is a matter of some intrigue on the court: Mr. Specter said during a brief break in the questioning.

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Swing Votes on Panel: An Unlikely Trio

By Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three more sharply contrasting senators would be difficult to find: a folksy, southern Democrat who often votes with Republicans; an urbane, northern Republican who often votes with Democrats; and a cautious, western centrist known for balancing each liberal vote with a conservative one.

Yet Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, and Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, have become political bedfellows this week: They are the "swing" votes on the Senate Judiciary Committee, and as they go, so could go the nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court.

With the 11 other committee members expected to split 6 to 5 against Judge Bork, the judgments of this unlikely trio will decide whether his name goes to the Senate floor with or without the infinitesimal chance of a blessing.

Even in appearance, the three are unmatched. Mr. DeConcini has the gaunt face of the hard-nosed former prosecutor that he is; Mr. Specter, also a former prosecutor, has a studious demeanor, half-glasses poised on his nose; and Mr. Heflin, a huge, ruffled figure, resembles a homegrown southern politician of yore.

Each has vowed to keep his mind

open until the hearings conclude, but Wednesday and Thursday they began to tip their hands as each took a turn at questioning Judge Bork. Two said they came away with serious doubts.

After a contentious exchange on women's rights, civil rights and privacy, in which Judge Bork sought to emphasize moderate features of his philosophy, Mr. DeConcini shook his head and told the nomi-

nee that he did not know how "you're going to protect the citizens of this country" against sex discrimination.

"I'm not trying to determine whether or not he's a conservative," Mr. DeConcini said in an interview later. "My tastes actually run in that direction. I'm trying to decide

whether or not he is really radical."

Mr. Specter criticized Judge Bork for shifting his interpretation of what kinds of speech he would protect under the Bill of Rights.

He also challenged Judge Bork on how he could reconcile his philosophy of "judicial restraint" with the court's role in responding to what Mr. Specter called "the needs of the nation" — rectifying moral wrongs not spelled out in the Constitution.

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Latin Diplomats Voicing Doubts About Reagan

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's criticism of the Central American peace process and his emphasis on supporting the Nicaraguan rebels have rekindled suspicion among some Central American officials and members of Congress that he does not want an accommodation with Nicaragua's leaders, according to diplomats from the region.

In recent days, doubts about Mr. Reagan's commitment to achieving a regional peace agreement have been voiced by Central American supporters of the plan put forward by Costa Rican president, Oscar Arias Sanchez, and agreed to by five Central American presidents at a meeting on Aug. 7 in Guatemala.

Criticism has also come from the House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, who along with President Reagan proposed a peace initiative, something that helped lead to the Guatemala decision.

Mr. Wright made clear this week that his arrangements with Mr. Reagan for a bipartisan approach have been strained close to the breaking point by what he regards as the administration's "active opposition" to the peace talks.

Central American diplomats said they were disappointed by the administration's spurning of their pleas not to raise the issue of continued aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, before the Nov. 7 deadline set in Guatemala for working out a cease-fire.

The diplomats were also unhappy about Mr. Reagan's statements last weekend that the Arias plan is insufficient to force the "complete democratization" of Nicaragua.

Mr. Wright said Thursday that recent talks with Central American officials had given him cause for cautious optimism that a cease-fire accord could be reached before Nov. 7.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, has denied that the administration is trying to force Nicaragua to reject an agreement by raising the negotiating stakes.

He acknowledged continuing U.S. concern that the Arias plan does not ensure that Nicaragua will permit democratization and cut its military ties to Communist countries. But he insisted that "this kind of criticism in no way is meant to be antagonistic to the plan or to indicate lack of support."

Critics of the administration, however, contend that recent comments by Mr. Reagan, as well as congressional testimony by Secretary of State George F. Shultz last week, strongly suggest that the administration is unwilling to accept,

under any conditions, a Marxist government in Central America.

In an interview last week in U.S. News & World Report, Mr. Reagan said the contras must be supported until there is an agreement guaranteeing "complete democratization" of Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan's critics say the implication is that the administration, which formerly sought to overthrow the Sandinistas by force, is offering them the alternative of agreeing in negotiations to accept a U.S.-dictated model of how Nicaragua should be governed.

Costa Rican foreign minister, Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, said last week that such a goal ignores reality.

"The Sandinista leaders are Marxists," he said. "They make no secret of that. They are proud of it. They are not going to stand aside and turn the country into the kind of democracy the Reagan administration wants."

"However," he said, "we believe the opportunity now exists where the Sandinistas will accept certain democratic measures called for in the Arias plan — greater freedom of the press, independent political parties, guarantees of civil rights — that will provide the beginnings of an infrastructure that cannot be easily dismantled and that can be built upon."

U.S. Aides Visit Nicaragua

Helen Deane of The Washington Post reported from Managua:

Secretary of Education William J. Bennett marked the 20th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution on Thursday by visiting Nicaragua and reaffirming the administration's commitment to the contras.

Mr. Bennett said at a news conference, "To abandon the contras is to enter on an irreversible course. Once abandoned, they are lost."

Mr. Bennett's daylong visit coincided with the opening of two meetings in Managua to discuss putting the Central American peace plan into effect.

The five regional foreign ministers met, as did a group of Latin American deputy ministers and representatives from the United Nations and the Organization of American States, members of a commission that will oversee compliance with the accord.

The foreign ministers expressed optimism about the accord's progress, but Mr. Bennett amplified the administration's objections to it.

The five presidents "are going by their lights," he said, "but we must go by ours. We believe we must honor our commitment to the contras because they are an essential pressure point for reform."

House Speaker Castigates Reagan

By Tom Kenworthy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Jim Wright, the speaker of the House of Representatives, characterized President Ronald Reagan on Friday as a mediocre chief executive who "willfully ignores facts that do not conform to his preconceived notions of reality."

Mr. Wright, a Democrat from Texas, described Mr. Reagan at a breakfast with reporters as a "charming person, a well-meaning person, not an evil person," but one who "hasn't the faintest idea of the contents of legislation or the application of real facts to real problems."

Mr. Reagan, added Mr. Wright, "has the ability to

psych himself up to reject factual data if they don't conform to his preconceived notions."

Asked if Mr. Reagan is a good president, Mr. Wright said without hesitation, "No."

"He's smart but he's ignorant of the facts a president ought to know, and willfully so," said the speaker.

An example of the president's refusal to confront factual data, Mr. Wright said, is Mr. Reagan's continued belief that his administration's 1981 tax cuts and its military buildup are not the main causes of the soaring budget deficit during his tenure.

"I like him personally, but not as president," said Mr. Wright.

U.S. Minimizes Acid Rain in Study But Ecologists and Canada Object

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — There is little evidence so far of an immediate broad threat to the environment or public health from acid rain, a Reagan administration study group has concluded in a report that drew sharp criticism from U.S. environmentalists and the Canadian government.

The Interagency National Acid Precipitation Program, which is conducting a long-term assessment of acid rain that was ordered by Congress, said studies so far showed that damage to lakes from acid rain was limited to a few areas, mostly in the U.S. Northeast.

The assessment was contained in an interim report Thursday. The final report is due in 1990.

Environmentalists, a number of members of Congress and some scientists criticized the report, calling it a misleading political document that serves the administration's goal of avoiding mandatory controls that require industry to reduce the pollution that causes acid rain.

The report was assailed by Canada's environment minister, Thomas McMillan, who said that "it was bad science and bad policy" because it "downplays the urgency of the problem."

Canada says acid rain from the United States is damaging its lakes and forests, and wants Washington to reduce the damage.

The report said that, in the affected areas, "a significant increase in the number of acidic lakes is unlikely to occur over the next few decades" at the current level of pollution. The summary of the report also found little damage to forests, no damage to crops and "no demonstrated effects" on human health from acid rain.

Earlier this year, in a concession to Canadian demands, President Ronald Reagan agreed to consider a proposal that the two nations negotiate a bilateral accord on controlling acid rain. But he has run into resistance in Congress over getting money for more research.

Dr. J. Lawrence Kulp, executive director of the assessment program, said the report was a "state-of-the-science document" and "not a policy document at all."

Acid rain is a form of air pollution, largely oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, that travel through the atmosphere where they change chemically and fall to earth as acidic rain, snow, fog or dry particles.

Because acid rain has been found to destroy freshwater life and is suspected of damaging forests, crops and human health, Congress is considering legislation to control the emissions of the pollutants that cause it, most of which come from factories or power plants that use coal.

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Pope Meets Victims of AIDS

As Homosexuals Protest, He Stresses Forgiveness of 'Sin'

By Joseph Berger

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — As hundreds of homosexuals protested Pope John Paul II's outspoken opposition to homosexual activity, he forcefully told San Franciscans that God is always ready to forgive even "when we have sinned."

The theme of forgiveness of sin was not new to this trip, but in San Francisco, with its large homosexual population, it appeared a pointed appeal to homosexuals to change their behavior and renew their faith.

The pope never used the word "homosexual." He said Thursday at the Mission Dolores Basilica: "God loves you all, without distinction, without limit," and "He loves those of you who are sick, those who are suffering from AIDS and from AIDS-related complex."

At one point, he hugged a 4-year-old boy who contracted AIDS through a blood transfusion. Sixty-

two persons with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, among them a homosexual priest, were at Mission Dolores for the pope's visit.

"God's love for us as our father is a strong and faithful love, a love which is full of mercy, a love which enables us to hope for the grace of conversion when we have sinned," the pope said.

The Reverend Al McBride, an information officer for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, said the pope was offering forgiveness, love and the possibility of conversion to all people.

"In the context of the large homosexual population in San Francisco, those words should be comforting and reassuring," he said.

The pope arrived in San Francisco by helicopter from Monterey, California, where he talked about the farm crisis near one of the country's prime agricultural areas. He spoke to more than 50,000 people clustered over two sandy hillsides in a natural bowl that is

used as an automobile racetrack. Many people had spent the chilly night on the hillsides in sleeping bags to secure a good position to see the pope.

The Mass at the Laguna Seca racetrack was perhaps the most colorful of the pope's trip. Thousands began gathering after midnight on two of the hills. The crowd, including many people in wheelchairs near the front, was divided by 110,000 pots of scarlet tomatoes that stretched up a hill to the foot of a 99-foot (30-meter) cross made of scaffolding.

The pope, speaking with more vigor than on other stops on his North American trip, said the church had no solutions for farmers losing their farms through debt.

He appealed to landowners and growers to respect the rights of farm workers to unionize and share in decisions about their jobs. He also praised legislation giving amnesty to many once-illegal aliens.

The pope has become a symbol of opposition to homosexual behavior, among Catholics and non-Catholics alike. His visit to San Francisco attracted a number of homosexual-rights demonstrators, many of them non-Catholics.

In a barricaded area about half a block from Mission Dolores, 2,000 demonstrators, most of them homosexual, shouted "Pope go home!" as John Paul entered the basilica. The demonstrators were noisy but good-natured and there was no violence.

Most of the people inside the church were elderly, some of them quite frail. In the section where the AIDS victims were gathered, pale, drawn faces, some badly scarred with Kaposi's sarcoma, a frequent result of the syndrome, dotted the crowd.

The pope walked down the center aisle, leaning over to touch foreheads and faces. He paused when he saw Brendan O'Rourke of San Jose, the 4-year-old who contracted AIDS through a blood transfusion at birth.

John Paul picked the child up and hugged him as the crowd cheered. The boy tugged the pope's ears. Brendan's father, John O'Rourke, explained: "He likes to do that to people he loves."

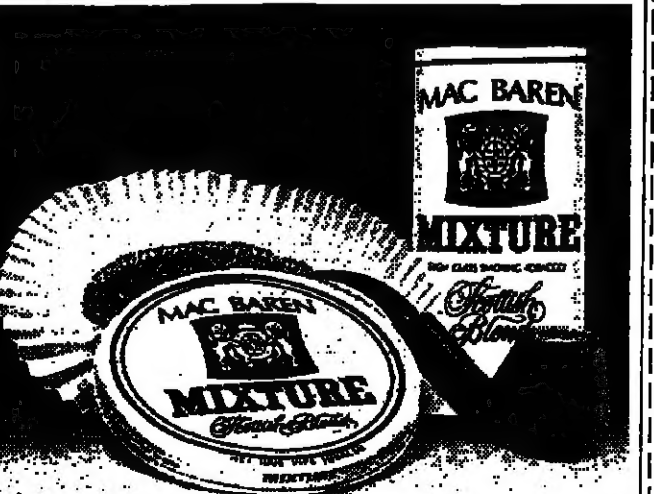
In his talk, the pope said that God does "not love us because we have merited it or are worthy of it," but because it is God's nature to love. "The greatest proof of God's love is shown in the fact that He loves us in our human condition, with our weaknesses and needs."

After the speech, Patrick Kelsen, 31, said: "He is someone to roll back centuries of hatred for us gays. I think he cares. I don't always agree with him but I do think he cares."

Referring to the protest taking place a few blocks away, Earl McLeod, 53, said, "If they had heard what I had heard they would not be protesting."



The pope embracing Brendan O'Rourke, 4, who has AIDS.



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Saving the Ozone Layer

The Reagan administration deserves enormous credit for the part it played in achieving the world ozone treaty signed this week. On most environmental issues the administration has been more laggard than leader. On this the reverse has been true. The environmental administrator, Lee Thomas, and Secretary of State George Shultz were able to brush aside the minority of objecting ideologues within the administration and produce a sound position.

The treaty, signed in Montreal under United Nations auspices, still must be ratified, but that appears likely. It deals with chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, compounds widely used in air conditioning, refrigeration, the manufacture of a wide variety of foam products and as solvents. Among their other attributes, they are cheap, durable and neither flammable nor toxic. But when released into the atmosphere, as almost all eventually are, they rise to mix with and dilute the ozone layer that shields the Earth from ultraviolet radiation. A thinning of the ozone layer is thought likely to lead to more skin cancer, damage to crops and

other plants, and serious climatic changes.

The treaty would freeze CFC production in 1990 at 1986 levels, then cut it in half by 1999. By itself this might not be enough to stop attenuation of the ozone layer. But the 50 percent cut is expected to stimulate the development of alternate compounds, which then will supplant the offending CFCs. The chemical industry feels confident that it can produce such compounds. That may have helped to make this an easier treaty to negotiate; the affected interest group had less to lose. But the industry has behaved in exemplary fashion even so.

Some people hope the ozone treaty will become the example for other such agreements. We do not know if it can, but it is an extraordinary achievement on its own terms, the more so because of how quietly it was brought about. A major environmental threat apparently has been deflected with little of the shouting that usually accompanies such problems—maybe because there was so little shouting. Good for all involved.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

No End to the Scandal

The bill to reform congressional campaign finance—to moderate the begging for funds and buying of access around which the U.S. legislative process now revolves—is dead for this year. It set a quiet record. Seven times in the three months the bill was technically on the floor, Majority Leader Robert Byrd petitioned so that the Senate could proceed; seven times the Republicans, or enough of them, turned him down. Mr. Byrd has now withdrawn the bill, though he vows to revive it in the election year. He warns that a scandal lies ahead; others say it will take a scandal to dislodge the measure.

Inevitably there will be a scandal—indisputably corrupt, giving off an unmistakable stench—and everyone will be embarrassed and start flapping, and perhaps the system will be changed. But you do not have to wait. The scandal is already here. It lies not just in the scandal system, but in the struggle of acceptance with which the system is met, in the glacial refusal of the Republicans to take the minimally necessary steps to change it. Because they are better fund-raisers than the Democrats, they think that in the short run they preserve an advantage. We doubt it.

Meanwhile they tarnish themselves and the institution of which they are part. The sums required to campaign have become too vast. An average Senate seat now costs \$3 million. That means an average senator must raise \$10,000 a week every week of his six-year term. A senator from a large state or who expects a strong opponent must raise much more. To do so, senators must sell some part of themselves and their offices.

The year began with the earthy news that Senator Lloyd Bentsen, on his accession to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, had created a breakfast club through which invited lobbyists could contribute \$10,000 each for the privilege of meeting with him once a month until the 1988 election. Mr.

Bentsen hastily disbanded the club, even as it turned out that other pillars of rectitude on the Finance Committee had had similar arrangements, as did Majority Leader Byrd. Nor did the disbanding of the club matter, except in preserving the semblance of propriety. Most of the same lobbyists gave Mr. Bentsen the money anyway, without the eggs. Maybe the money flows to him and Mr. Byrd and the others partly because they are such statesmen. We would like to think so. But who really does?

The House, if anything, is worse. The amounts are smaller—\$300,000 for an average term—but the dependence on organized giving, on the political action committees, is higher. Many senior members of the House get more than half their money from PACs; many get more than they can spend. It is not unfair to say they are kept by the interest groups over which their committee assignments give them jurisdiction.

There are some who call this system healthy, democracy at work. To a point it is, but it is past that point. There need to be limits. The Supreme Court has said that spending limits must be voluntary, which means as a practical matter that there must be incentives to abide by them; they have to be in return for public funds. The Republicans object to basic financing of campaigns.

The Democrats backed it out of their bill until it was only an insurance policy for candidates who agreed to abide by the limits for their states but whose opponents would not. The Republicans (except for three moderates) still would not agree. The limits turn out to be their sticking point. They are wallowing in excess. The Senate lives with its hand outstretched as a result.

Mr. Byrd should indeed bring the bill back. Those who will not change the system should have it hung around their necks.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Fund for Safe Air Travel

Two facts finally emerge from the oratorical fog enveloping the troubles of civil aviation in the United States. First, despite improvements, there is an enormous need for basic facilities—runways, terminals and even whole new airports. The second is that receipts from current aviation taxes are inadequate to meet the need.

Fed up with charges that they were hoarding trust fund dollars to make the deficit appear smaller, Elizabeth Dole, the outgoing secretary of transportation, and James Miller, director of the Office of Management and Budget, recently issued figures that illuminate the problem.

In an article in *The Wall Street Journal*, Mr. Miller said that aviation user fees would produce \$3.2 billion this fiscal year. But the Federal Aviation Administration's projected spending totals \$5 billion. Over the last six years, federal aviation expenditures have totaled \$27 billion. Federal officials say that civil, as opposed to military, aviation fairly accounted for 85 percent, or \$22.7 billion. But only \$15.2 billion in revenue came from the trust fund, the rest from general revenue. Even if the accumulated \$5.6 billion surplus were added to this \$15.2

billion, it is clear that civil aviation is getting back more than it puts in.

Mrs. Dole and Mr. Miller blame Congress and a perverse penalty in the trust fund law for the buildup of the surplus. The penalty requires forfeiture of \$2 in FAA operations money for every \$1 that capital appropriations fall below authorized levels. The clause is designed to preserve, in a federal budget under great pressure, some relationship between the trust fund's basic purpose—capital improvements—and its actual use.

But there is a much larger point. Even counting the surplus, there is not enough money for facilities to keep up with the growth in air travel. Ticket and fuel taxes ought to be raised substantially. Most travelers, given the choice between paying an extra dollar or two and enduring delays, discomfort and possible hazards, would gladly pay.

Current budget politics also requires guarantees that an enlarged trust fund be devoted solely to aviation. At a minimum, it ought to be possible to extract moral commitments from congressional leaders and the White House. A trust fund demands at least that much trust.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Toward a New Summit

The talks in Washington between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, have brought an "agreement in principle" on eliminating intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The two superpowers apparently will be able to hold a new Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting (the third in two years), this one in Washington.

More novel is the readiness of both sides to solidify their rapprochement through concrete gestures to solve remaining problems. In this spirit came the announcement that talks on nuclear testing would resume by Dec. 1 (these were suspended after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan almost eight years ago). And the proposal to hold nuclear tests

on each other's territory appears to point to a severe reduction—a final ban is still some time off—in such testing.

The two camps have also showed the desire to move toward another objective agreed on at Reykjavik: a 50 percent reduction in strategic arms. Does (Mikhail) Gorbachev, who talks of concluding such a treaty early next year, believe that the obstacle posed by the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative will be removed by then? Or is he willing to no longer tie an agreement on strategic nuclear weapons to the scrapping of "star wars," as he did with the Euromissiles accord? It is noteworthy that he showed very great discretion on the SDI program in an article recently published in Moscow.

—Le Monde (Paris).

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OPINION

Why Begin's Shadow Still Hangs Over Israel

By Amos Perlmutter

WASHINGTON—It would be a day like any other, with a singular difference about which he had told no one, not even his closest advisers. The people he might have told—his wife, Aliza, his closest friend, Yoram—were dead. So, in many ways, was Menachem Begin.

On Sept. 14, 1983, he woke as always around 5 A.M., with the first light of day filtering into his room on Balfour Street in Jerusalem. If he chose, he could look outside his window and see the protesters, a constant reminder of one of his legacies—the war in Lebanon.

The next day he was gone from office. He had served 2,251 days as prime minister, the longest tenure of any Israeli leader other than his old rival, David Ben-Gurion.

Mr. Begin changed Israel and the Middle East in lasting ways. It has been four years since he left office, yet his shadow still looms over Israeli politics and the Middle East peace process. Israel today is, for better and in some ways for worse, the nation that Menachem Begin made.

How does one assess him? He is a man curiously out of step with his time, a visionary who tended to look backward, over his shoulder. More than any of Israel's leaders, he is shrouded in complexity and conflicting tendencies. Always, he has been a man of controversy. To many, he incarnated the best and worst of Israel. He recalls the biblical heroes and prophets with his acute and eloquent description of Jewish suffering, with his political rhetoric, his defiance.

Let us look at his legacy:

• Mr. Begin, though he played the role of peacemaker during the Camp David talks, may have destroyed some of Israel's options for peace. His legacy, the almost irreversible settlement of the West Bank and Gaza, deprived Israel of some important options for negotiation.

• He democratized Israel. He turned its political system from an elitist labor-dominated socialist democracy into a genuinely populist democracy. Mr. Begin also managed to raise the self-respect and political image of the Asian and African Jews, known as the Sephardim. Himself an Old World, East European, Diaspora Jew, he gave them a political voice.

• Mr. Begin, the champion of parliamentarianism, raised the stature of the Knesset and its political life, making it meaningful, functional and dynamic. After the 1948 war for independence, the Knesset was the only arena left to him and his Herut Party. Not a distinguished legislator, he became one of the Knesset's best orators.

This is not to suggest he was a hard-working legislator, purposefully building the web of democratic structures like a patient spider. He had little patience for the actual legislative workings of the Knesset. Rather, he embodied the idea of parliamentary politics itself, defended it, insisted on it in a way that the centralized forces of Labor and the huge political figure of Ben-Gurion did not.

• Mr. Begin left behind a bitterly divided Israel that has lost some of its political dynamism and decisiveness. Today's government of national unity, composed of several major issues, hostage to the small religious parties that hold the balance of power. The established politicians and parties,

lacking vision and direction, have lost control.

Mr. Begin's rise to power was not just another change of government, it was a revolutionary event. His electoral victory and his subsequent seven and a half years of rule successfully institutionalized a new and radically different political culture, one which, if not yet dominant, is prominent and visible. He changed the language of politics, adding messianism to Zionism's symbols.

His Palestinian policy was not a surprise, given that he was a disciple of Ze'ev Jabotinsky. For Mr. Begin, there was no legitimate Palestinian Arab nationalist movement. The territory of Palestine, of the historical British mandate, was



Drawing by Doull.

undivided and complete to him, it was Eretz Israel, the Land of Israel, of the Jews.

He rescued the idea of Eretz Israel from the political fringe and brought it into the center of Israeli politics. It was this goal that determined and dictated his foreign, Arab and Palestinian policy. Thus the basis of the Begin approach was not so much the search for peace, but rather making a reality of Eretz Israel. Once Egypt was removed as a potential military threat, he could concentrate on the elimination of Palestinian nationalism, the eradication of the Palestine Liberation Organization and creating the momentum for the settlement of the West Bank.

Mr. Begin assigned the aggressive, talented and ruthless General Ariel Sharon the task of actually settling the West Bank. Within five years, General Sharon tripled the number of settlers; by the end of 1982, their Jewish population had risen from 3,023 to 30,000.

Mr. Begin then aimed to end the military and

political power of the PLO in the occupied territories and to move militarily against the PLO in Lebanon. He and General Sharon managed to destroy the PLO's power in Lebanon, but at a high cost to Israel in terms of casualties, political unity at home and its image abroad.

The Lebanon fiasco was Mr. Begin's undoing. The war failed to achieve peace with another Arab state, and it failed to establish Israel's Christian allies in control. Above all it helped unleash the Shiite revolution in southern Lebanon and the Bekaa valley and made Israel in effect a neighbor of Iran's Revolutionary Guards.

The war also failed to crush Palestinian aspirations for nationhood on the West Bank. In fact, the number of anti-Israel incidents has grown in the occupied territories since 1982. And the PLO has survived as a political entity, uniting behind its more militant members.

Thus, Mr. Begin left office politically and psychologically unfulfilled, his dream of settling the West Bank and Gaza only partially met and his goal of annihilating the PLO as distant as ever.

How did he leave his country, his people, his party? Leaderless, divided and wounded. The leader, in the end, could not withstand the pressure of political defeat in Lebanon and—after the Sabra and Chatila massacres and the devastating Kahane Commission report—he retired and disappeared almost without a trace. The leader of Eretz Israel remains a recluse within his residence on Ben-Nun Street in West Jerusalem.

His nation and party were left in disarray. Stability has been restored to a degree by the unity government under Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir. The Israeli Army has left Lebanon, and the economy has recovered to a great degree, but the nation remains divided. Hopes for the restoration of national unity and consensus and the chances for peace with the Palestinians are as distant as they were in 1977, perhaps more so.

Mr. Begin's tenure raised the specter of radical nationalism within Israel. It unleashed religious, messianic and political forces that had never been present in force in Israel's political history. Verbal violence, political extremism, underground groups and a spirit of vigilantism began to find a permanent place in Israel's political scene after Mr. Begin's departure. The nation seems to be inevitably turning to the right and away from its Socialist-Zionist origins.

Mr. Begin, for all his faults, was never a messianic or vigilante Zionist, he was a true 19th century liberal. Yet with his theatrics and his appeal to populism, he unleashed those very forces.

Menachem Begin was a detached, anachronistic leader, a romantic who never understood the craft of statesmanship or the workings of military strategy, a man who worshipped power, without ever fully understanding its uses and limits in the way Ben-Gurion did. Strangely, he never quite managed to know the essence of Israel. In 1987, he remains a stranger in his homeland, an isolated figure, much as he was when he arrived in Israel as a corporal in the Polish Army in 1942.

The writer is a professor at American University and author of a book on Menachem Begin. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

Bork's Law: Scary to Some, but Hardly Beyond the Pale

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON—Ah, Griswold. By Day 2 of the Great Bork Hearings, the reason he should be confirmed was already obvious: When was the last time the Senate, let alone daytime television, was graced with debate at such a level?

When was the last time the ghosts of Griswold vs. Connecticut and Shelley vs. Kraemer, of Justices Holmes and Frankfurter, were allowed such play in the national consciousness? If this is what Judge Robert Bork does to the national consciousness, think what intellectual sifter he could bring to the nation's top court.

Judge Bork even brought out the best in his opponents. Senators Joseph Biden and Edward Kennedy have rarely been sharper. The same cannot be said of the swing senators, Dennis DeConcini and Arlen Specter, who appeared befuddled by the judge's answers, like law students not quite able to follow the professor. And as Judge Bork parried every one of Senator Howard Mennenbaum's questions, the uncomprehending senator plowed on down his staff-prepared list, not daring a rebuttal.

Here were Senator Biden and Judge Bork fencing over Griswold, a 1965 case in which the Supreme Court threw out a state law banning contraceptive use. It was in honor of Griswold that Justice William Douglas invented the right to privacy (later used to smite abortion laws), and in dissent that Justice Hugo Black argued, "I like my privacy as well as the

next one" but damned (I paraphrase) if I can find a blanket "right of privacy" in the Constitution.

The charm of Griswold is that the law it struck down was so bad. Judge Bork called it "nasty." Justice Black called it "offensive." Justice Potter Stewart called it "uncommonly silly." Which presents a profound constitutional dilemma: What does a judge do when politicians pass stupid, offensive, reactionary laws?

There are two answers. Senators Biden, Kennedy and company (politicians all) say: Override the politicians, strike it down, even if you have to grow a right with which to do so. Judges Bork and Black and Stewart say: That would be nice, but it is one of the inconveniences (and protections) of a constitutional system that a judge may not do that.

Both are legitimate positions. I tend toward Senator Biden's, but to call Judge Bork's beyond the bounds of permissible discourse is sheer prejudice. Indeed, the judge's position must be called principled.

It takes a principled judge to defend a nutty law, just as it takes a principled civil libertarian to defend a Nazi nut's right to march. Both are led to results they dislike but see no principled way to avoid.

"That abstention from giving his own desires free play, that continuing and self-conscious renunciation of power," Judge Bork once said, "that is the morality of the jurist." And that is the core of Judge Bork's judicial philosophy. It is an attractive philosophy, with very unattractive results.

Unattractive because it does not allow the historical creation of new

rights—abortion rights, minorities' rights to preferential treatment, the right to contraception—to accommodate a changing culture.

There is no doubt that Judge Bork's narrow, original-intent approach to the Constitution is a minority view. But can one really argue that it is beyond the pale?

That, after all, is the issue. A rough consensus about the criteria for rejecting a Supreme Court nominee has developed around the Bork nomination. You need not accept the nominee's ideology, only be able to locate it in the American mainstream. That should not mean that it must be middle of the road. It should mean that it is not eccentric or extreme.

When Richard Nixon nominated G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court in 1970, Senator Roman Hruska of Nebraska, responding to the charge that Judge Carswell was mediocre, opined that, "Even if he were mediocre, there are a lot of mediocre judges and people and lawyers, and they are entitled to a little representation, aren't they?"

To reject Judge Bork because his philosophy is not "moderate" enough is to apply a kind of political version of the Hruska criterion.

Senator Biden and company are worried about the results that Justice Bork's decisions would yield. But dozens of conservatives, from Senator Orrin Hatch down to the lowliest young conservative with not a thought, and not a blot, on his record, could be guaranteed to produce results identical to Judge Bork's and could not be denied confirmation.

So why the mobilization against Judge Bork? Because none of the others has his mind. That makes him threatening. Opponents fear letting such an intellect loose on the court.

If the Supreme Court consisted of a single judge, one could see how Senator Biden and his colleagues could legitimately reject Judge Bork. But to deny his constitutional view one seat out of nine is to claim that it has no place at the highest level of U.S. judicial discourse. And that is a confession of both judicial narrow-mindedness and intellectual fear.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Make No Trade-Offs On Rights

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—Secretary of State

George Shultz made a point of taking up human rights in his talks this week with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, although the key issue is as it should be: the American and Soviet people need both. From a U.S. point of view, the issues are linked on a fundamental level because the way Moscow treats its own people has a lot to do with how seriously the United States can take its assurances that the Russians want to get on with Americans.

But this does not mean negotiating trade-offs. Reducing stocks of nuclear weapons should be a good agreement on its own terms, and the treaty nearly completed looks like a good start on a much broader effort to move the world back from the danger of large-scale war. Promoting human rights on its own terms is also good and must be vigorously pursued.

Worried that the West is succumbing to Mikhail Gorbachev's smiles or falling for the line that he must be protected from domestic opposition, Nathan Sharansky recently called on the Western media to keep asking him "hard questions" on "human rights, violations of the Helsinki accord, Jewish emigration" (JHT, Sept. 15).

Mr. Sharansky was finally allowed to join his wife in Israel last year after nine years in the gulag as a dissident and a persistent, noisy Western campaign on his behalf. He knows he is a prime example of the effectiveness of Western public attention, and he begs those who helped him to keep on helping others. There are many more whose names are scarcely known.

A letter from Leonid Fridman, at the Harvard University mathematics department, puts forth the case of his grandparents: Nathan Tkach, 75 years old, and Elya Podgorsky, 71. Over 10 years they have asked to be invited from Israel and twice on invitations from their daughter and son-in-law in the United States; all requests have been refused.

This ought to be a clear-cut case of family reunion. But the security risk clause has been invoked, inexplicably. Nathan Tkach, his grandson writes, "is a poorly educated, virtually illiterate, very ill retired factory worker who has not worked for 15 years." His job for the last six years before retirement was to hand out overalls to other workers; he never had a position of importance. His wife, Elya, had been a bookkeeper. Their spirits were buoyed by the promise of glasses when they last applied to leave, in March. But the new refusal sunk them into deep depression, and Mr. Fridman fears they will not live much longer. What he hears from them, he says, is that "their only wish is to die in peace in the hands of their family."

It is not surprising in these circumstances that Mr. Fridman wonders whether the release of a few dissidents and some refugees "before the summit" is not simply a game of political pinball to be stopped soon after the treaty is signed. Nobody can answer yet. Some opponents of arms control are openly using the rights issue against any agreements with the Russians. This obviously is not true of Mr. Fridman, whose concern is with his relatives.

Let us lean over backward and assume that Mr. Gorbachev does want to enable his own people to live better and to deal humanely with those who want to join their families or, as Jews, to be citizens of the Jewish state. Let us assume that cases like the Tkachs are due to the powers of the multitude of bureaucratic dodos who do not want things to change in the Soviet Union.

It is all the more an anomaly then that these modest people's chances have to depend on Western pressure. As long as that is so, the pressure will continue—no matter what treaties are signed.

But if General Secretary Gorbachev finds it distasteful to be addressed with list after list of violations, to find the Western press enlisted as loudspeaker for cases demanding simple decency, he has another way of dealing with the problem. He could set up a system of honest domestic appeal. He could make it possible without a publicity campaign for Mr. and Mrs. Tkach and others like them to obtain the rights that Moscow promised in its Helsinki accords at Helsinki.

For his own purpose of modernizing the Soviet Union and improving its prestige, regardless of diplomatic deals, Mikhail Gorbachev needs to tackle this issue. It is not a condition for arms control, but it will not go away.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A U.S. Warning

WASHINGTON—The policy of the United States toward the Central American and Caribbean Republics is clearly defined in an instruction sent by the State Department to the U.S. Minister in Nicaragua, for delivery to the Nicaraguan Government and revolutionists. It declares that the purpose of the United States is to foster true Constitutional Government and free elections. Strong moral support will be given to Governments against revolutionists, and force will be used if necessary to maintain free communication and to protect the Legations. The instruction also declares that the U.S. will not recognize any government that is not the result of free elections. While the Note is addressed to Nicaragua, it is regarded as a general warning to the Southern Republics.

1937: FDR and the Court

WASHINGTON—Speaking on the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, President Franklin D. Roosevelt last night (Sept. 17) coupled a defense of his plan to reform the Supreme Court with an attack on dictatorship. The President made it clear that, despite the Senate's defeat of the court plan, he still intends to fight for changes. He said that for 150 years there had been a struggle between proponents of "the original broad concept of the Constitution" and those who would shrivel the Constitution into a lawyer's contract. "Those who believed in 'the enduring wisdom of the Constitution,'" he asserted, could not allow themselves to be won over by "unconscionable" at every effort to better the condition of the people.

Used Lure to Suspect Hijacking

PARIS—A French court has ruled that a man who lured a woman to a hotel room and then attempted to rape her was guilty of attempted rape. The woman, who was a suspect in a hijacking, was released after the court's decision.

U.S. B-52

By Richard L. Hall
WASHINGTON—The U.S. Air Force has announced that it will not fly B-52 bombers over the North Atlantic during the next few months.

Under the

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DEN: His Campaign

Continued from Page 1
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ARTS / LEISURE

Why Broadway Can't Keep Stars

By Jeremy Gerard
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The handful of film and television stars who still need the experience of performing live theater are staying on Broadway for shorter periods than ever before, a factor that producers and industry observers agree is having a negative effect on a business that desperately needs newer, younger audiences.

Fewer and fewer stars are willing to forgo the rewards of television and film roles in exchange for a lengthy run on Broadway. The names, for example, of five actors appear over the title of "Into the Woods," the Stephen Sondheim-James Lapine musical that opens next month at the Martin Beck Theater. Each of those names is well-known to regular New York theatergoers, but only one — Bernadette Peters — is nearly as well-known beyond Broadway, something that can be crucial to a show's longevity.

Peters, who has worked extensively on Broadway, has also made several movies, starred in a television series and given concerts regularly throughout the United States since beginning her career in the New York theater. But while she stayed on Broadway in "Song and Dance" for more than a year, and in "Sunday in the Park With George" for nine months, she is under contract to "Into the Woods" for just 16 weeks.

Peters is not an unusual situation. Very few actors who work on both coasts are willing to commit to Broadway for more than a few months.

"I could stay as long as I want in the show," Peters said of "Into the



Bernadette Peters backstage at "Into the Woods."

woods," pointing out that, while her obligation to "Sunday in the Park" had been five months, both she and her co-star, Mandy Patinkin, stayed longer. "Of course, you don't earn as much on Broadway as you do making a film or doing concerts," she conceded. "But the most important thing to me is doing projects that are the most interesting."

John Malkovich, who appeared opposite Dustin Hoffman in a 1984 Broadway revival of "Death of a Salesman" before winning major roles in films such as "Places in the Heart" and "The Killing Fields," also returns to Broadway next month, in Lanford Wilson's "Burn This." He is under contract for six months, said James Freyberg, one of the play's producers. Like Peters, Malkovich regularly does stage work in New York and Chicago, and could stay with "Burn This" longer.

The more dramatic example of how the lure of film and television adversely affects Broadway came last month, when the American producers of "Les Liaisons Dangereuses" closed the Royal Shakespeare Company production rather than recast it with American actors, even though the play was doing extremely well at the box office and might, given a lengthier run, have recouped its investment. According to one person close to the production who requested anonymity, several major American actors were cast in the play, including Glenn Close, who appeared in "The Real Thing" on Broadway for six months in 1984. But when Close committed to no more than four months in "Liaisons," the producers decided it would be too costly to recast and recostume the

The Secrets of Turin Museums

International Herald Tribune

TURIN — Every collector knows how easy it is to miss an important object of art lost in a sea of mediocrity. It is easier still to bypass a work of the utmost importance because a museum has dis-

SOURIN MELIKIAN

played it where hardly anyone will think of looking.

Turin as a whole is a laboratory case. Not many have heard of its city art museum, the Museo Civico d'Arte Antica. Some might be aware of its architectural aspects. The Palazzo Madama is a quaint combination of medieval-looking structure, brick castello of the House of Savoy with round 15th-century towers and narrow windows, and Baroque palace — slapped on as an incongruous marble facade completed in the 17th century.

Inside, the Sala della Primavera, the Spring Room, has one of the prettiest trompe l'oeil ceiling decorations in Europe. Painted in 1714 by Domenico Guidobono, it is more French than Italian in taste. Birds flapping their wings or strutting appear between improbable pillars. At the center, a draped female figure looking up is wafted by clouds. With its pale daisy hues, it exudes an alacrity combined with a peaceful sense of balance that is unique.

By far the most remarkable works of art, however, are among the museum exhibits and each is a one-off. That, alas, is the best way for art to be kept off the beaten track. Tourists painting for culture like to "do" entire collections.

The "Portrait of a Man," done in 1476 by Antonello da Messina in Venice, is the kind of painting that would get a whole panel to itself in the Metropolitan Museum. The unknown turned head and shoulders three-quarters throws his head back, eyebrows raised slightly, lips firmly pressed. His high cheekbones are chiseled in sculptural fashion by the light that seems to be coming down from the top left corner. The shading on the pleated red tunic is done with a miniature painter's care. The crispness of the painting is more northern European than Italian. Lucio Cabutti notes in the guidebook that it betrays the impact of Jan van Eyck, whose work Antonello saw in Naples. In short, this is one of the great portraits of the quattrocento, drowned in a host of second-rank paintings.

The same plight affects a Virgin and Child by the Flemish artist Ambrosius Benson. The master, born in Lombardy around 1495, spent his life in Bruges and died there in 1550. He tends to be disregarded — the influence of others can be detected in his work — yet his achievements were astonishing. If anyone bridges the transition from the stylized perception of the Flemish Primitives to the mundane vision of the late 16th century, he does. His seated Virgin comes

alive: Her face is a true portrait despite its idealized softness.

The landscape in the background, however improbable as a backdrop, is a landscape in its own right. But one has to look hard to find any mention of the Benson in general books on Flemish painting — or in the museum's guidebook.

When it comes to sculpture in a small format and other objects of art the situation gets a shade worse. It is easy not to see the rare and beautiful Romanesque capital of the 12th century, with two riders jousting, in the tiny cluttered anteroom that leads from the ticket counter into another not quite so small but equally cluttered medieval room with a remarkable 14th-century credenza.

It is easier still to blindly walk past some of the most beautiful carved wood panels from early-16th-century Italy to be seen in any museum. These are shutters with medallion portraits in low relief in the midst of formal ornament. The sharpness of the chiseling has a metallic feel that reminds one of the finest medals cast by Renaissance bronze makers. But the shutters have been remounted to fit a window on a minuscule landing, at the bottom of a spiral staircase that leads to the primo piano. In the dim light filtered by translucent glass — perfectly suited to the subtle low relief carving — they hardly thrust themselves on the visitor's consciousness. They are conspicuously missing in the museum guidebook.



"Portrait of a Man" by Antonello da Messina, 1476.

The handling of the Agnus Dei reflects the influence of the art of Syria and Egypt on which the culture of Arab Sicily was closely dependent.

Italy also received objects from Arab Spain. One of the sensations in the museum is a 12th-century ivory casket with bands of Arab calligraphy in the Kufic script and roundels enclosing eagles, peacocks and other animals in low relief. It is one of a handful in the world, most of them in Spain. But even scholars are hardly aware of its existence — it still awaits proper publication.

That is not quite the end of surprises. Farther away, after walking past row upon row of pleasing but not shattering important faience and porcelain from various countries, one stumbles on a vase in blue and white porcelain that would be a centerpiece in any American museum. It belongs to the group of vases, dishes and bowls, now numbering less than 50, that were produced in the second half of the 16th century under Medici patronage, when Italian potters succeeded in discovering a formula duplicating Chinese porcelain. Eventually the secret was lost and Europe had to wait more than a century until the Germans in turn succeeded in producing porcelain. This is, again, a one-off. It has hardly made headlines in the art press.

But a proper environment does not necessarily guarantee access to fame. Turin has an Egyptian Museum frequently mentioned in scholarly circles for its considerable documentary importance. From an artistic standpoint, treasures are few and far between — the 15th-century B.C. statue of King Tahutemose III, an admirable statue of Ramses II, both in black granite, and a few more. It comes nowhere near the Louvre or the British Museum.

But it does display two extraordinary very large papyri that are masterpieces of calligraphy.

One is an indictment deed against government enemies who conspired to kill Ramses III in 1151 B.C. and the other an indictment deed against a priest who diverted temple funds under Ramses V (1145-1141 B.C.). Both are done in long horizontal lines of bold hieroglyphs, their nervous slanting strokes in black ink, with some groups in red ink for headings, surprisingly anticipating the calligraphy of Song and early Ming China, vibrating with the same energy. Such pieces are hardly to be seen in any museum where the purely formal, almost mechanical calligraphy is deemed worthy to be shown. These alone justify a visit to the dusty, shabby museum, where you will not find a black and white photograph of these, not even reproductions in a proper catalogue.

If you think this is not enough, you can see, one floor up, in the Galleria Sabauda, a couple of flying angels by Fra Angelico and a Coronation of the Virgin by Bernardo Daddi, as well as one of the great Van Eycks, "Saint Francis Preaching to the Birds." They are seldom illustrated. There were no photographs.

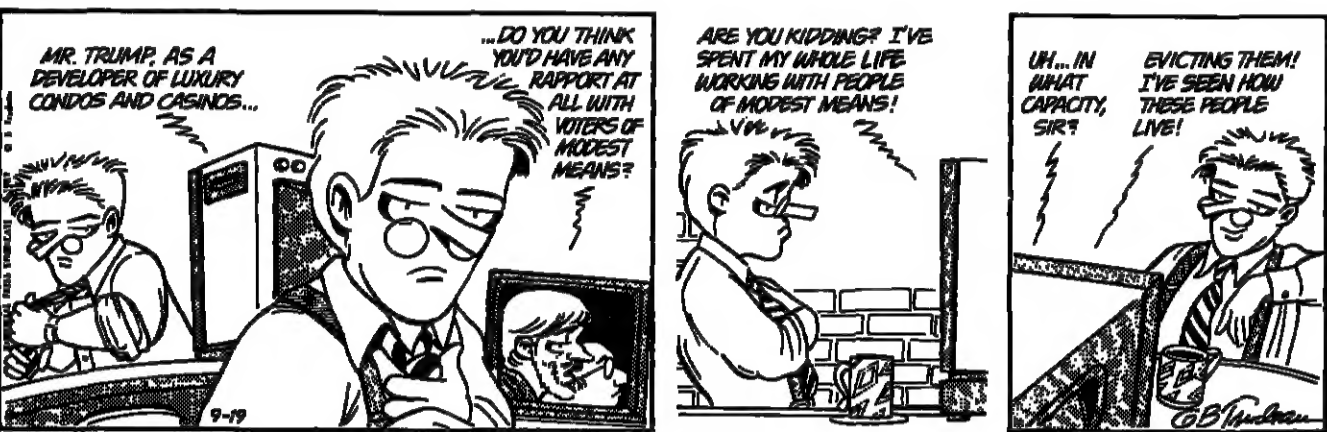


Ramses II, in black granite.

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DOONESBURY



Henri Cartier-Bresson: The Early Work



Calle Cuauhtemoczin, Mexico City, 1934
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Canadian dollar	C\$	1.30
Deutsche mark	DM	1.36
French franc	Fr.	6.55
Italian lire	L.	2036
Japanese yen	¥	163.6
Netherlands guilder	fl.	2.20
New Zealand dollar	NZ\$	1.67
Spanish peseta	P.	166.6
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ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

Muscle Boats: When You Got It, Flex It

As long as men have been going down to the sea, those same men have wanted to go fast in boats. Remember those beautiful, classic "speedboats" — the polished wood Rivas and Chris Craft. In the last decade, sport boats have become bigger and faster, the very basis of their design has changed. Where once classic speedboats were adapted for racing, stripped down and tuned up, now purebred racing boats are being adapted and developed into recreational boats.

In the early 1970s these so-called "muscle boats" were still fairly rudimentary in terms of comfort, but in the last five years they have come into their own. More than just started-up racing boats, they have all the comforts and amenities of a cruising boat.

The impetus for muscle boats' development has come from a general improvement in boat speed. Just as a 1987 Ford will go as fast as a 1967

Jaguar, speeds at the bottom end of the boat market have increased. Just a few years ago 25 knots was considered very fast; today 40 knots is normal for an off-the-shelf sport boat. But muscle boats are on a whole new level, one in which speed is no longer measured in knots, but in miles per hour — and then it's 90 plus.

The general popularity of fast boating and the booming sport of offshore racing has prompted a host of builders to produce boats "in the style," but a true muscle boat is a thoroughbred, born in the racing stables of champions like Don Aronow, James Beard, Ben Kramer and Fabio Buzzi. Success on the racing circuit does sell boats. Bruno Abbate is something of a hero in Italy, a country that loves heroes; he has translated a highly successful racing career into a 15 million lire per year business making production boats under the name Primatist. It was Don Aronow, however, who

pioneered the genre; Formula, Donzi, Magnum — they were all his. In 1969 he built his first breakthrough Cigarette; the name became the generic term for a go-fast boat.

All of these muscle boats are much closer to their raceboat origins than production sports cars are to Formula One, but few are as purebred as Cougar Marine's US-1 46. This is the same boat as *Magie's Mercruiser Special*, in which George Morales won the Superboat World Championship. The only differences are that the production hull is GRP while the original was aluminum and that the production model is crammed with comforts. The "muscles" are exactly the same — three 575-horsepower Mercruisers — and so are the speeds: over 90 miles per hour.

Last year one Dr. Stros, an Austrian, decided that he wanted "a boat like no other" and married the talents of Fabio Buzzi with those of Ferdi-

nand Porsche. The result shown in prototype at the Genoa Boat Show last October is a vision in high-gloss gunmetal gray Kevlar, its lines clearly showing its 911 pedigree. The first 12 models of a very limited production will be offered to a handpicked group of buyers.

Without a doubt, owning a muscle boat is a status symbol, and the people who do so are usually not of the traditional yachting crowd. Walker describes them as "not at all afraid of being seen. In fact, they want a boat like this in order to make a strong statement about themselves." He finds that Cougar buyers are very technology-conscious. "Our boats are high-priced, high-speed toys, but they sell on technology," he says. "For the owner, this implies something else very positive about himself; he doesn't just want to go fast, he knows something special."

More display is not the only appeal of muscle boats; they have an aesthetic all their own. Certainly the most compelling reason of all to have such a boat is the pure adrenaline-pumping thrill of screaming across the water at 90 miles an hour.

One anomaly in the quest for speed is that although catamarans are faster than mono-

hulls, they do not seem to have as much appeal as pleasure boats.

South Florida and St. Tropez have always been the muscle boat mecca, and they are the areas of the most spectacular growth in the market. But demand is up all over the United States as well as in the Middle East and, increasingly, the Far East.

As boat speeds accelerate and the number of owners grows, the question of safety must be raised. Gowens strongly believes that "the manufacturers must be seen to be leading the way in the promotion of safety. If we don't police ourselves, we will find that laws are imposed upon us from the outside which may damage all that fast boating stands for." The only thing impossible to control is the behavior of the people who drive the boats. Safety is built in; these boats are properly designed for going fast.

It is only recently that proper muscle boats could enter the market as a commercial entity. "The muscle boat market is the single most exciting facet of the marine industry because of the technological advances," asserts John Walker. "People now have access to production boats that they could only have dreamed of five years ago."

Above, Cougar's US-1 46 and, right, The Admiral's Cup fleet racing for the Corum trophy.

Sponsorship Comes of Age

ALTHOUGH sports sponsorship has long been established as a marketing tool, yachting has been slow to attract the big-budget support enjoyed by such sports as tennis, golf and Formula One racing.

But when the New York Yacht Club lost the America's Cup to Alan Bond in 1983, yacht racing was catapulted into the media age. By the time the defense began in Perth the sport had attained a level of visibility that would have been inconceivable three years earlier. The development of the on-board yacht-cam helped turn sailing into a riveting spectator sport. And in 1985, the International Yacht Racing Union decided to relax its famous Rule 26, which had prohibited advertising or the use of sponsors' names on the boats.

Dutch electronics giant Philips sponsors various sports, including World Cup Soccer. In 1985 it staked its own entry in the Whitbread Round The World Race: *Philips Innovator*, a state-of-the-art racing yacht. Crisscrossed with electronics, it not only gave the company a world-traveling billboard but provided a rough testing ground for their products.

Yachting's image makes it a natural for association with upscale products and services. Still, according to Jean-René Bannwart, president of Swiss watchmakers Corum, it makes no sense — regardless of the suitability of its image — to sponsor something you don't enjoy. Although Bannwart has a strong personal interest in sailing, Corum's involvement in the sport came about indirectly when the company

designed a new watch and, seeking a suitable name for it, approached the Royal Ocean Racing Club for the rights to use "Admiral's Cup." Sponsorship of the event was a logical corollary.

Bannwart says it is impossible to quantify the return, and especially to measure the return from sponsorship as distinct from advertising and other forms of promotion.

Louis Vuitton, whose support of the America's Cup Challenger Series set the benchmark for sailing sponsorship, did monitor the results of their \$3 million investment in terms of press coverage. They counted 15,000 mentions in all media. The crucial thing, says Bruno Troublé, who organized the Vuitton campaign, is to increase public awareness of the name and to associate the product's image with an appropriately prestigious event.

The days when a sponsor simply signed a check are over. Bannwart states that "without doing supplementary promotion and having a strong presence at the event itself, we would have a real problem getting a return from the organizing club or the press."

Troublé agrees. Perth was a huge success for Vuitton, he adds, "but it took three years of using every tool at our disposal — advertising and PR, backdrop, organizing a results service, the media center, press trips, helping the organizing club. Only one-third of our total spent went towards running the races; the rest was used to promote the fact of our sponsorship." Vuitton will be repeating the exercise for the next America's Cup, preparing to double the bud-

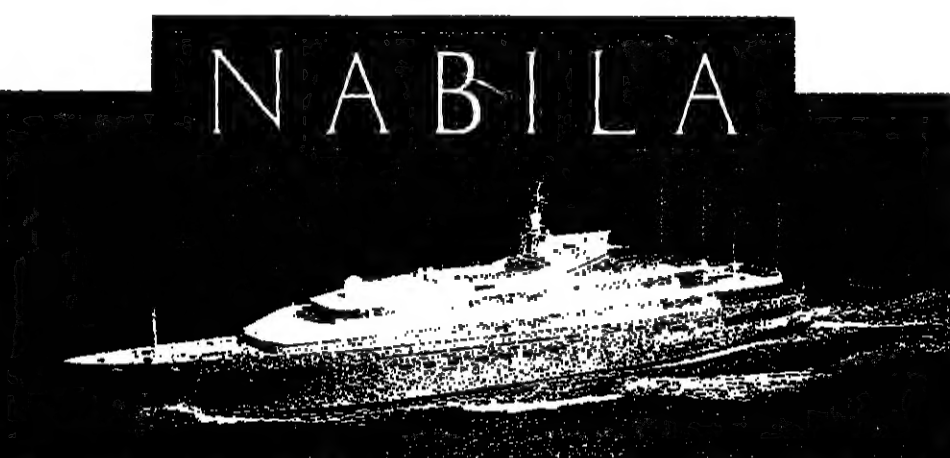
get. Meanwhile, Troublé is guiding other companies of the recently merged L.V.M.H. Group in the same direction; Moët et Chandon are sponsoring La Nioulargue while Parfums Givenchy began funding Troublé's racing yacht *Xeryus* in the Admiral's Cup.

Corum is committed to the Admiral's Cup until 1993. Even though Bannwart admits that at present he questions whether the return justifies the cost, he accepts that it is too soon to pass judgment.

Philips, on the other hand, claims to be satisfied with the results of the Whitbread campaign. "By sponsoring a race which represents one of the world's last great adventures, we attracted the attention of the world's non-nautical media," says a spokesman. *Philips Innovator*, placed second overall in the race, is now for sale.

Media coverage, and above all television, is what brings the money in. Boat-crazy New Zealand is an exceptional case but it does show what can happen. Two years ago a combination of commercial sponsorship and public appeal raised NZ\$2.2 million to send Peter Blake around the world in the Whitbread Race. Within a year, this country of just 3 million people had not only sent a team to the Admiral's Cup, it had put NZ\$9 million into a campaign orchestrated by merchant bankers Fay, Riddwhite to challenge for the America's Cup in Perth.

Yacht racing is at a turning point right now. Large amounts are already involved, but the media response is lagging. If this changes, the commercialization of the sport will speed ahead. But, everyone agrees, sailing should never be smothered in logos.



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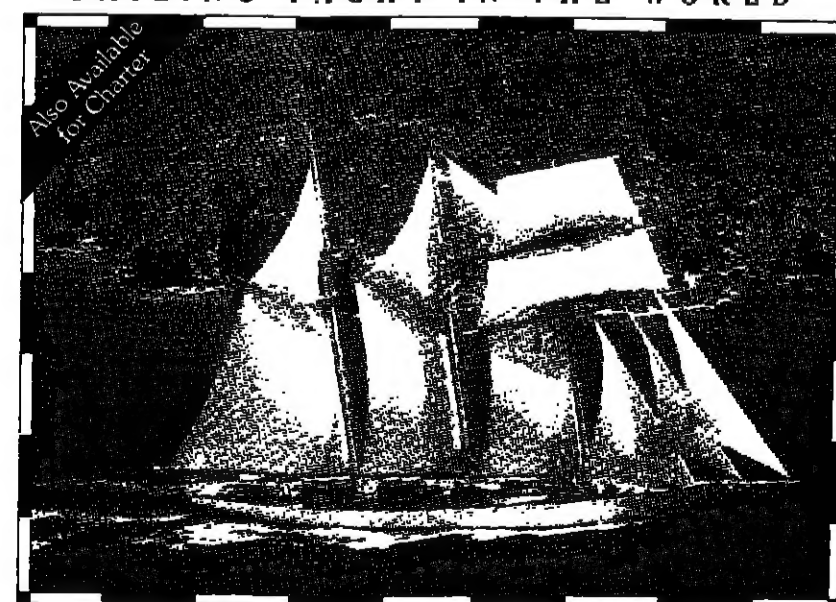


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ICAYA ROLEX CUP
Porto Cervo,
2-10 September 1987

AFTER 5 RACES:
1ST Kialoa 13.50 Points
1ST Emerald 13.50 Points
3RD Il Moro III 14.00 Points

ICAYA MAXI YACHT
WORLD
CHAMPIONSHIP, 1987
Overall Results

AFTER 10 RACES:
1ST Kialoa 24.75 Points
2ND Matador 38.75 Points
3RD Il Moro III 40.00 Points

ROLEX

Maxi-Race

WAR and the racing of maxi-racers have a great deal in common, except the fatalities are fewer in racing. The intensity of the operations, the strategic capabilities and the financial strains are all the same.

This is serious sport. The racers themselves may give the impression of exotic butterflies, but they are the ultimate in yacht racing, demanding to a degree that only the addicted would readily tolerate.

Yet the number of owners willing to undertake this masochistic pursuit with a standard of excellence second to none is increasing. Naval architect German Frers, top maxi designer, currently has six boats in the works, including the first ever for a Japanese owner.

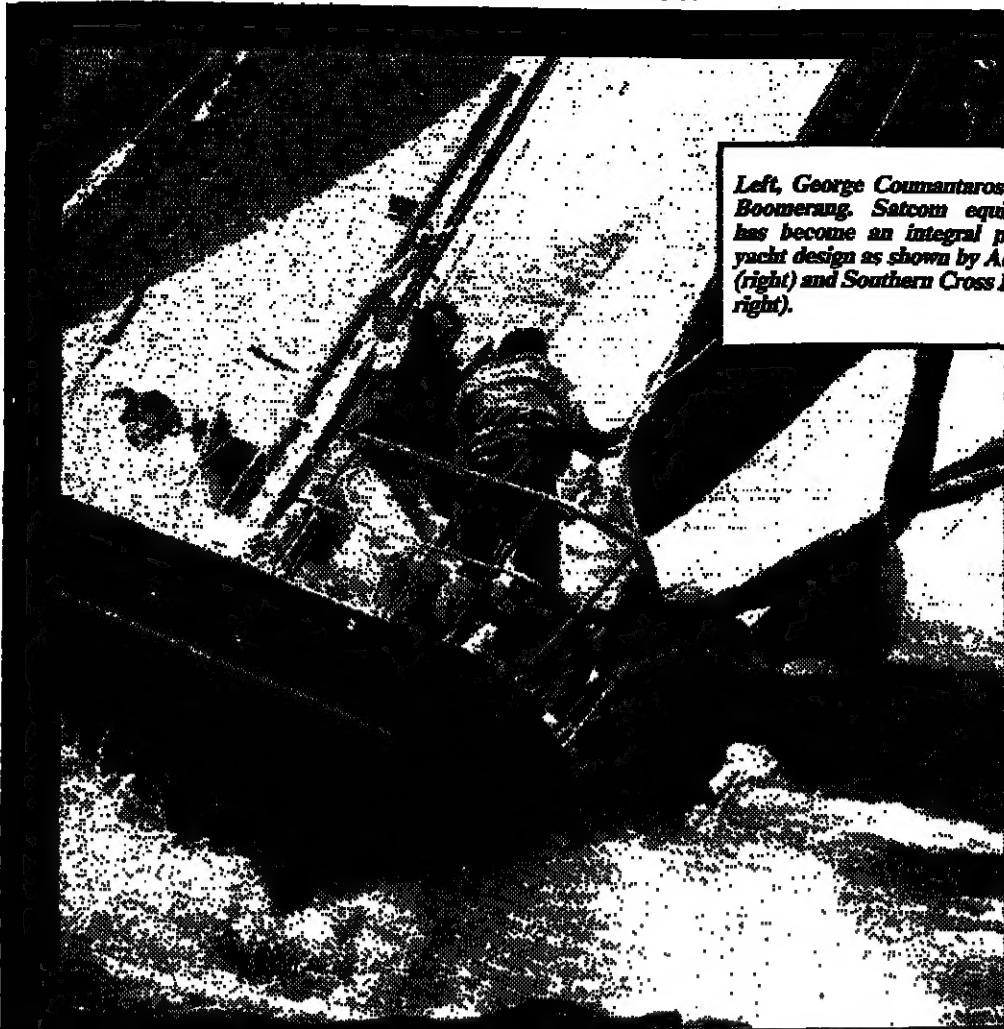
For these boats everything has to be created individually; nothing comes off the shelf. They are 25 percent bigger in overall length than the 12-meter class used in the America's Cup race, and the latest maxis cover 132 feet above the sea, 40 feet higher than that of Dennis Conner's *Stars & Stripes*. Maxi-racers, twice the length of Admiral's Cup yachts, develop hull and rig loadings with which the hardware manufacturers can barely keep pace. Constant change and improvement characterize the quest for winners in one of the most competitive forms of racing in the world.

Where else would people build four half-scale boats, 40 feet long, and race them to find the fastest before building it to full scale? Maxi owner Bill Koch was prepared to go to those lengths before committing upwards of \$2.5 million to the final product.

The current crop are very special yachts, leveled by an enormously complex racing rule. The aim here is to achieve an ideal 70-foot racing as defined by the International Offshore Rule. The maxi sailor's sole ambition is to be the first home. These owners are all men who have been successful in business and who are enjoying the fruits of their

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION



Left, George Comanar's maxi Boomerang. Satcom equipment has become an integral part of yacht design as shown by Aquel II (right) and Southern Cross III (far right).

Satellites Aweigh — Full Speed Ahead

THE advent of satellite communications has been a key factor in the growth of the large yacht market, radically changing the way yachts are used. Ten years ago there was no choice but to be a complete escapist at sea; today it is possible to conduct business just as effectively from a yacht as from a city office. As one U.S. owner based in the Mediterranean said: "With a satcom on board, this boat is no longer just a toy, just a place for a vacation. It has become a place to live, simply by being able to carry on business."

The proliferation of the characteristic dome-shaped aerial units on larger yachts is eloquent testimony to the number of owners who welcome this facility. Most people who have the kind of money required to be on this kind of yacht cannot afford to lose touch with business, so the two were mutually exclusive.

The development of maritime satellite communications was motivated by commercial and military considerations, yet only in 1976 did it become available to ships at sea when Comstar launched the first Maristar satellites. In 1982 the service became global with the establishment of INMARSAT, an international cooperative body charged with the management and operation of the satellites. Membership has grown from 22 countries in 1982 to 48 today.

Initially the cost and size of the satcom terminals (or, to use their technical name, ship earth stations) restricted their use outside the military to large commercial operators. However, as competition increased, the size of the units diminished and costs fell to a more affordable level. Once the cost of fitting a terminal had dropped below \$40,000 it became a reasonable proposition for a \$400,000-plus yacht. Today the cost is around \$30,000 and still dropping.

Along with the decrease in size came an increase in facilities. Once the basic utility had been established, it was logical to exploit its potential for more sophisticated forms of communication. The growing range of peripheral equipment means that owners of the top-capacity Standard A system

(the most common) have access not only to the usual telephone, telex and facsimile services but, with a personal computer and the right modem, to any data base, on-line computer, electronic mail or information service — from stock prices to sports results.

These virtually unlimited capabilities are only a part of the advantage satellite communications have over the traditional HF radio. Certainly the fitting and use of a satcom system is more expensive than radio, but there is a made-off in several areas. Quality is extremely high; static and fading have been eliminated. Connections are immediate, using direct-dial telephones; there is no queuing for the High Seas Operator. And most important for business, conversations are completely private.

As has happened with radar since it was first introduced to the yacht market, satellite terminals will become affordable for owners of even 15-to-20 meter yachts. The real hope for the future is the Standard C system, now in advanced development stage. The system suffers from certain constraints; being a "message store and forward" system, communications may be subject to a few seconds delay.

But this is all in a terminal the size of a shoebox, weighing about six kilos and costing around \$5,000. When it becomes operational some time during 1988, Standard C will be a quantum leap in satellite communications, comparable in its effect with the development of the personal computer.

In many cases satcoms had to be fitted to already existing boats, which raised the problem of aesthetics. U.K.-based installation specialist Hugh Bristow's solution for the classic 1929 motor yacht *Servino* was to install a radome inside a false second funnel. When *Servino* was sold and renamed *Ravenhall*, Bristow was called back to remove the false funnel and reposition the dome further back. "Either you must hide the dome completely," he asserts, "or you must introduce it in a way that is sympathetic to the lines of the ship."

While King Fahd's megayacht *Abd al Aziz* is still exceptional in having three terminals — one each for the owner, the guests and operations — a satcom terminal is now almost universal in the over-30-meter market. "For both chartering and resale, no large yacht should be without it," says broker Peter Inall. The time is coming when a boat without satcom will not only be very limited in its appeal for the user, it will simply look undressed.

Maxi-Racing, Mega-Winners

WAR and the racing of maxi-racer yachts have a great deal in common, except the fatalities are fewer in racing. The intensity of the operations, the strategic capabilities and the financial drains are all the same.

This is a serious sport. The yachts themselves may give the impression of exotic butterflies, but they are the ultimate in yacht racing, demanding to a degree that only the addicted would readily tolerate.

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labors to the full. Father of them all is John B. "Jim" Kilroy, whose latest *Kialoa* bears the number V, the fifth in a line of yachts designed for the sole purpose of winning every race they enter.

His oldest rival is Sumner "Huey" Long, whose pale blue *Odyssey* are also remodelled to keep up with the game. Long's son, Russell, who headed an America's Cup campaign with *Clipper* in 1983, often steers *Odyssey*.

For the winner the reward is glory, a cup and perhaps some gold watches, for regattas like the second half of the world championship in Porto Cervo are often sponsored by Rolex. The first half of the championship was held in Newport, Rhode Island, in June when *Kialoa V* won. The points gained there will be added to those obtained in Porto Cervo to decide who is number one in the class. The gendarmes' conventions of this class will allow Raoul Gardini to carry the points that his older boat won in Newport over to those his new boat, the 82-foot *Il Moro di Venezia III*, will accumulate in Sardinia.

Il Moro III represents the latest thinking of German Frers. He has made a dramatic step forward in discarding the favored masthead rig for a fractional one, reversing the roles of the headsail and mainsail. The racing mainsail of this Italian boat is close to 200 square meters, bigger than the total spread of a 12-meter, and quite the largest that the internationally renowned North Sails have ever built. The president of the company, Tom Whidden, stood at Dennis Conner's shoulder in *Stars & Stripes*; in Porto Cervo he is calling the shots for Kilroy.

Conner, meanwhile, will leap aboard the mini-maxi *Emeraude*, a 70-footer owned by Jacques Dewailly. Mini-maxis were intended to be the largest size allowable. Now they form a subgroup at each of the regattas often beating the true maxis on handicap.

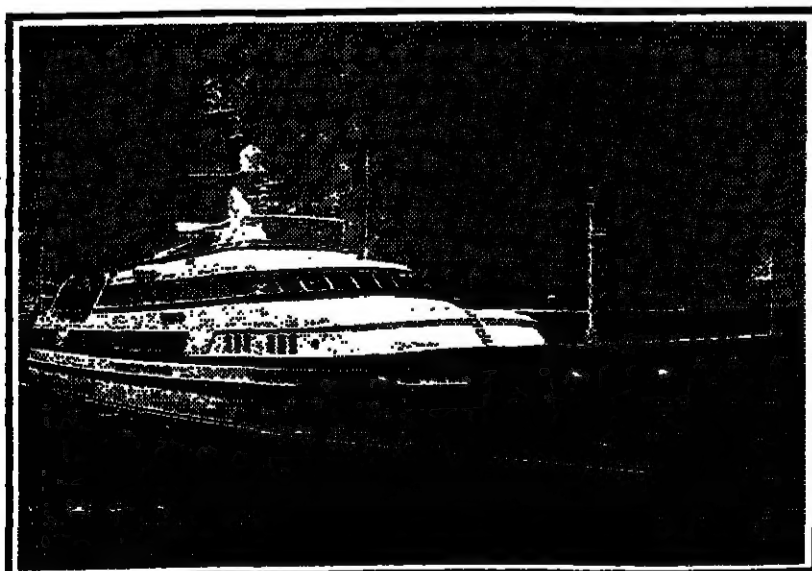
Shipping magnate George Comanar has claimed the services of Olympic gold medalist Robbie Haines for *Boomerang*, launched in 1984 and the top maxi until this year. Kilroy built *Kialoa V* because he "got bored with being beaten by *Boomerang*," and others, like Huey Long, shared the same sentiments. Their old boats were also nearing the end of the modifications that are so much a part of the maxi scene. As designer Ron Holland remarks: "Some maxis have more face-lifts than an aging Hollywood star."

Now all the existing fleet may be obsolete and no amount of alteration adequate. Just as the Holland-designed *Kialoa IV* was a breakthrough boat five years ago, so is *Il Moro di Venezia III* today. At a recent maxi regatta in Palma, Majorca, Raoul Gardini scored three first and two second places in five races with the brand-new and basically untuned *Il Moro*. Those who were aboard predict it will annihilate the opposition in the second half of the Rolex World Championship.

Porto Cervo is the perfect venue for maxi sailors. The pink-and-ocher washed resort created by the Aga Khan is a fitting setting for these thoroughbred yachts racing. The Rolex Cup, the culmination of the class's world championship, will provide yet another opportunity to prove their pedigree.

—Bob Fisher

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YACHT MARKETING
—FRANCE—

ICAYA ROLEX CUP Porto Cervo, 2-10 September 1987

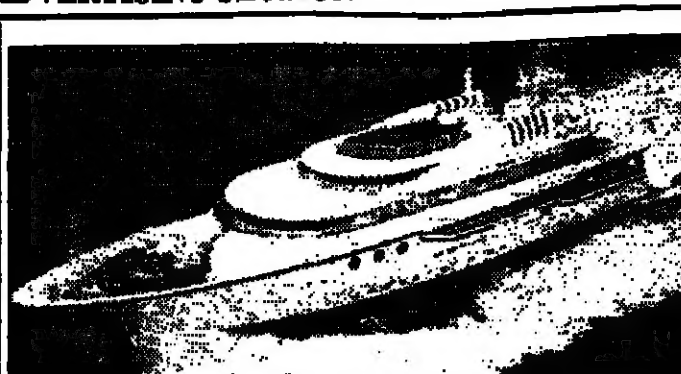
AFTER 5 RACES:

1ST *Kialoa* 13.50 Points
1ST *Emeraude* 13.50 Points
3RD *Il Moro III* 14.00 Points

ICAYA MAXI YACHT WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP, 1987 Overall Results

AFTER 10 RACES:

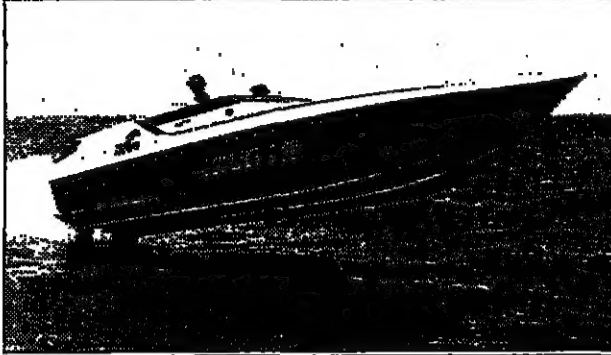
1ST *Kialoa* 24.75 Points
2ND *Matador* 38.75 Points
3RD *Il Moro III* 40.00 Points



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Thursday	Sept. 17	Reception at Monaco
Friday	Sept. 19	Prologue
Saturday	Sept. 19	Coastal Race Monaco-St. Tropez
Monday		
Thursday	Sept. 21-24	Olympique Triangle
Friday	Sept. 25	Day Off/interpage 7 p.m. Awards
Saturday	Sept. 26	Day Off

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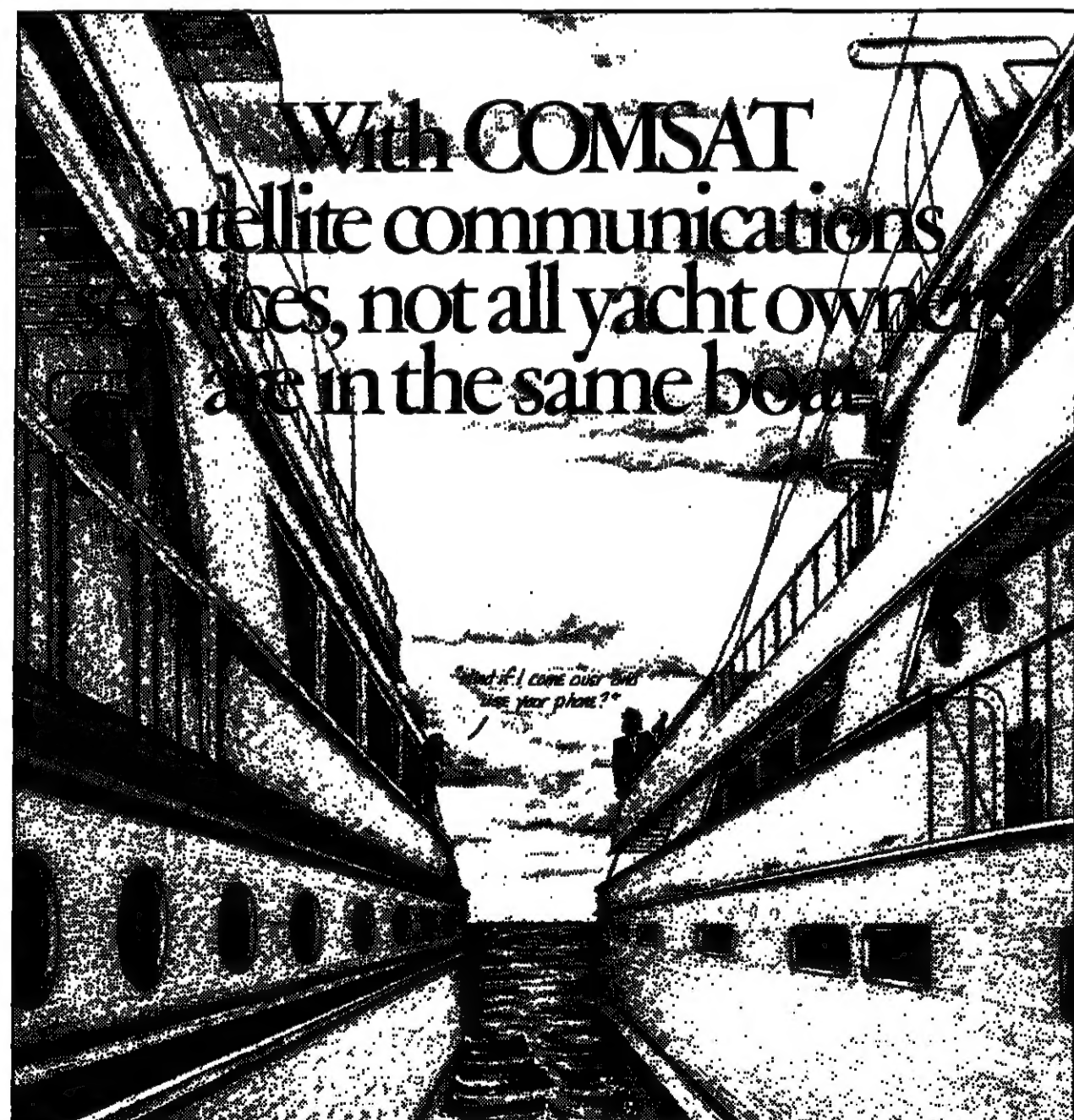
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower on Rumored G-7 Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower Friday on suspicion that the Group of Seven major industrial nations might move to lower acceptable trading ranges for the U.S. currency when they meet in Washington next week.

The dollar came under pressure on reports that the G-7 had agreed to lower the band to 130 to 150 against the yen, one New York trader said, noting that the reports surfaced in the Far East. The current trading band supported by the seven nations is between 140 and 160 yen, dealers believe.

The dollar closed in New York at 142.55 yen, down from 143.40 at Thursday's close, and at 1.8060 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8165. It fell to 6.0225 French francs from 6.0555 and to 1.4965 Swiss francs from 1.5060.

It also slipped against the British pound, which ended at \$1.6571, against \$1.6477 Thursday.

Finance ministers of the Group of Seven—the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada—are expected to discuss foreign exchange policies prior to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meeting that starts next weekend in Washington.

And while the G-7 finance ministers have never discussed the existence of approved trading ranges, the market has operated on the assumption that certain targets have been set.

Dealers said the dollar staged a brief advance Friday when it was reported that the growth rate of the U.S. gross national product in the second quarter was revised to 2.5 percent, up from the original estimate of 2.3 percent.

The marginal improvement, however, was short-lived because of the spreading fears about a possible G-7 agreement. Traders predicted

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.8060	-0.0105
French franc	6.0225	-0.0330
Swiss franc	1.4965	-0.0100
British pound	\$1.6571	+0.0094

Source: Reuters

that the dollar would remain within a range of 1.79 DM to 1.82 DM against the mark ahead of the meeting of finance officials.

In London, the dollar dipped against most major currencies although the market seemed reluctant to give way to bearishness.

The dollar closed at 1.8050 DM, down from 1.8148 DM at Thursday's close, and at 142.60 yen, down from 143.30. It also lost ground against the pound, which ended at \$1.6555 after closing at \$1.6470 Thursday.

Caution has prevailed since the

dollar showed unexpected resilience after news a week ago of a record U.S. merchandise trade deficit. The report caught short-sellers off guard. "It has been a bad week," one dealer said. "Burnt and bored could sum it up."

The pound benefited in Europe from the uncertainty surrounding the dollar as a string of encouraging British economic data added to the attraction that the currency has derived from high interest rates.

But the threat of intervention by the Bank of England near the level of 3 DM capped sterling's rise. That level has been defended by the central bank in recent months.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8092 DM, down from 1.8174 DM Thursday, and in Paris at 6.0305 French francs, down from 6.0555. It closed in Zurich at 1.497 Swiss francs, down from 1.506.

(UPI, Reuters)

G-7 May Alter Dollar-Yen Range

Reuters

TOKYO — The Group of Seven industrial nations is likely to reach tacit agreement later this month to lower the dollar's permissible range to 130 to 150 yen, a Japanese newspaper said Friday, quoting international financial sources in New York.

The current targeted range is 140 to 160 yen, Yomiuri Shimbun reported. It quoted the sources as saying that a decline of the dollar to less than 140 yen was inevitable because there is no sign of a reduction in the U.S. trade deficit.

The dollar fell in Tokyo after the report, closing at 142.73 yen after a Thursday finish in New York of 143.40. Limited Bank of Japan intervention to halt the decline had little effect.

As Business Tax Pours In, Fed Boosts Reserves

Reuters

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve is pumping huge amounts of reserves into the banking system to prevent interest rates from rising sharply as a result of corporate tax payments in September, according to economists.

They said the provision of reserves through open market operations shows that the Fed has no intention at the moment of following up its increase in the discount rate by further tightening its grip on credit.

On Sept. 4, the Fed raised the discount rate, the interest it charges on loans to financial institutions, to 6 percent from 5.5 percent.

The economists said that, once tax pressures abate, the key federal funds rate, the rate that banks charge each other for overnight loans, should settle no higher than 7.125 percent or 7.25 percent.

"The Fed was overly cautious in trying to prevent upward pressure on the fed funds rate as we move into the corporate tax period," said Maria Ramirez of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

Figures released on Thursday showed that the Fed's holdings of notes and bonds rose by \$4.11 billion, a

record, in the week ended Wednesday, mainly as a result of its offer on Monday to purchase coupon securities for its own account.

Discount window borrowings in the week, the first half of a statement period, were just \$363 million a day, and fed funds, which averaged 7.21 percent in the week, fell to 7.0625 percent on Thursday, reflecting ample liquidity in the system.

Knowing that pressures will mount in the coming week, the Fed provided more reserves by offering four- and seven-day fixed-term system repurchases on Thursday.

Flows of cash through the system may be particularly difficult for the Fed to handle this month, economists noted. On the first two quarterly corporate tax payment dates this year following the introduction on Jan. 1 of a new tax code, companies were allowed to cover their obligations to the Treasury by remitting 120 percent of their corresponding 1986 payments.

But underpayments must be made up this month. The Treasury can also look forward to high tax revenues because business conditions were strong in the summer, economists said.

TEXTILES: Amid Asian Threat, Ingenuity Keeps German Industry Going

(Continued from first finance page)

skills. So far, that has proven correct." The specialized textiles include such items as high-quality cotton and wool cloth used to make designer apparel; linen and silk fabrics for draperies and upholstery; and synthetic fibers, such as rayon and nylon, used for everything from surgical dressings to conveyor belts.

About 60 percent of total production goes to the clothing industry, 25 percent is used for household purposes and 15 percent for technical applications.

The shift away from mass production has not been painless, particularly for the textile workers. Their numbers declined to 227,672 in 1986 from a high of 653,000 in 1957, as new generations of power looms, spinning and fabric printing machines and integrated production systems replaced human beings.

"There is a human side to all this the employers prefer to ignore," said Ernst Ringelstein, chief economist for Gewerkschaft Textil-Bekleidung, the textile and clothing workers union.

"To them, workers whose jobs disappear are just by-products of the structural change," he said. "But in the clothing industry, for example, 80 percent of the workers are women. If they lose their jobs, they just can't move to wherever work is to be found. Most of them have family ties which make that almost impossible."

The average West German textile worker earns 14.50 DM (\$8) an hour before taxes. Taxes and social security eat up about half of that, making take-home pay for a 40-hour week around 280 DM.

Factory owners also have been hard-hit by the turbulent change in the industry's structure. Between 1970 and 1986, the number of textile plants fell to 1,270 from 2,596.

Y.A.R. Czerny, general manager of Taurus Textildruck GmbH, said that finding qualified engi-

neers to run the company's factory near Frankfurt had become a problem. Taurus, which has 235 workers, is a family-run producer of high-quality fabrics used for draperies and furniture.

"No one wants to study textile design or engineering," he said. "It's not fashionable like computer programming or sociology, and it's difficult."

Given the competitive pressures in the industry, finding a new generation of skilled people may be more critical to survival than even technological advancement.

"We live from innovation and creation," said Mr. Czerny. "If we lost our innovative edge, there would be serious difficulties."

Euro-Commercial Paper

Sept. 18

15-45 days

Country	Rate	Change
Germany	7.75	-0.05
France	7.75	-0.05
Italy	7.75	-0.05
Spain	7.75	-0.05
UK	7.75	-0.05
Netherlands	7.75	-0.05
Belgium	7.75	-0.05
Portugal	7.75	-0.05
Greece	7.75	-0.05
Ireland	7.75	-0.05
Austria	7.75	-0.05
Switzerland	7.75	-0.05
Denmark	7.75	-0.05
Sweden	7.75	-0.05
Finland	7.75	-0.05
Norway	7.75	-0.05
Poland	7.75	-0.05
Czech Republic	7.75	-0.05
Slovakia	7.75	-0.05
Hungary	7.75	-0.05
Czechoslovakia	7.75	-0.05
Yugoslavia	7.75	-0.05
Slovenia	7.75	-0.05
Croatia	7.75	-0.05
Serbia	7.75	-0.05
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.75	-0.05
Montenegro	7.75	-0.05
Albania	7.75	-0.05
Macedonia	7.75	-0.05
Bulgaria	7.75	-0.05
Romania	7.75	-0.05
Greece	7.75	-0.05
Turkey	7.75	-0.05
Israel	7.75	-0.05
Lebanon	7.75	-0.05
Syria	7.75	-0.05
Jordan	7.75	-0.05
Palestine	7.75	-0.05
Yemen	7.75	-0.05
Oman	7.75	-0.05
UAE	7.75	-0.05
Saudi Arabia	7.75	-0.05
Qatar	7.75	-0.05
Bahrain	7.75	-0.05
Kuwait	7.75	-0.05
Oman	7.75	-0.05
Yemen	7.75	-0.05
Saudi Arabia	7.75	-0.05
Qatar	7.75	-0.05
Bahrain	7.75	-0.05
Kuwait	7.75	-0.05

76-105 days

Country	Rate	Change
Germany	7.75	-0.05
France	7.75	-0.05
Italy	7.75	-0.05
Spain	7.75	-0.05
UK	7.75	-0.05
Netherlands	7.75	-0.05
Belgium	7.75	-0.05
Portugal	7.75	-0.05
Greece	7.75	-0.05
Ireland	7.75	-0.05
Austria	7.75	-0.05
Switzerland	7.75	-0.05
Denmark	7.75	-0.05
Sweden	7.75	-0.05
Finland	7.75	-0.05
Norway	7.75	-0.05
Poland	7.75	-0.05
Czech Republic	7.75	-0.05
Slovakia	7.75	-0.05
Hungary	7.75	-0.05
Czechoslovakia	7.75	-0.05
Yugoslavia	7.75	-0.05
Slovenia	7.75	-0.05
Croatia	7.75	-0.05
Serbia	7.75	-0.05
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.75	-0.05
Montenegro	7.75	-0.05
Albania	7.75	-0.05
Macedonia	7.75	-0.05
Bulgaria	7.75	-0.05
Romania	7.75	-0.05
Greece	7.75	-0.05
Turkey	7.75	-0.05
Israel	7.75	-0.05
Lebanon	7.75	-0.05
Syria	7.75	-0.05
Jordan	7.75	-0.05
Palestine	7.75	-0.05
Yemen	7.75	-0.05
Oman	7.75	-0.05
UAE	7.75	-0.05
Saudi Arabia	7.75	-0.05
Qatar	7.75	-0.05
Bahrain	7.75	-0.05
Kuwait	7.75	-0.05

106-135 days

Country	Rate	Change
Germany	7.75	-0.05
France	7.75	-0.05
Italy	7.75	-0.05
Spain	7.75	-0.05
UK	7.75	-0.05
Netherlands	7.75	-0.05
Belgium	7.75	-0.05
Portugal	7.75	-0.05
Greece	7.75	-0.05
Ireland	7.75	-0.05
Austria	7.75	-0.05
Switzerland	7.75	-0.05
Denmark	7.75	-0.05
Sweden	7.75	-0.05
Finland	7.75	-0.05
Norway	7.75	-0.05
Poland	7.75	-0.05
Czech Republic	7.75	-0.05
Slovakia	7.75	-0.05
Hungary	7.75	-0.05
Czechoslovakia	7.75	-0.05
Yugoslavia	7.75	-0.05
Slovenia	7.75	-0.05
Croatia	7.75	-0.05
Serbia	7.75	-0.05
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.75	-0.05
Montenegro	7.75	-0.05
Albania	7.75	-0.05
Macedonia	7.75	-0.05
Bulgaria	7.75	-0.05
Romania	7.75	-0.05
Greece	7.75	-0.05
Turkey	7.75	-0.05
Israel	7.75	-0.05
Lebanon	7.75	-0.05
Syria	7.75	-0.05
Jordan	7.75	-0.05
Palestine	7.75	-0.05
Yemen	7.75	-0.05
Oman	7.75	-0.05
UAE	7.75	-0.05
Saudi Arabia	7.75	-0.05
Qatar	7.75	-0.05
Bahrain	7.75	-0.05
Kuwait	7.75	-0.05

136-165 days

Country	Rate	Change
Germany	7.75	-0.05
France	7.75	-0.05
Italy	7.75	-0.05
Spain	7.75	-0.05
UK	7.75	-0.05
Netherlands	7.75	-0.05
Belgium	7.75	-0.05
Portugal	7.75	-0.05
Greece	7.75	-0.05
Ireland	7.75	-0.05
Austria	7.75	-0.05
Switzerland	7.75	-0.05
Denmark	7.75	-0.05
Sweden	7.75	-0.05
Finland	7.75	-0.05
Norway	7.75	-0.05
Poland	7.75	-0.05
Czech Republic	7.75	-0.05
Slovakia	7.75	-0.05
Hungary	7.75	-0.05
Czechoslovakia	7.75	-0.05
Yugoslavia	7.75	-0.05
Slovenia	7.75	-0.05
Croatia	7.75	-0.05
Serbia	7.75	-0.05
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.75	-0.05
Montenegro	7.75	-0.05
Albania	7.75	-0.05
Macedonia	7.75	-0.05
Bulgaria	7.75	-0.05
Romania	7.75	-0.05
Greece	7.75	-0.05
Turkey	7.75	-0.05
Israel	7.75	-0.05
Lebanon	7.75	-0.05
Syria	7.75	-0.05
Jordan	7.75	-0.05
Palestine	7.75	-0.05
Yemen	7.75	-0.05
Oman	7.75	-0.05
UAE	7.75	-0.05
Saudi Arabia	7.75	-0.05
Qatar	7.75	-0.05
Bahrain	7.75	-0.05
Kuwait	7.75	-0.05

166-183 days

Country	Rate	Change
Germany	7.75	-0.05
France	7.75	-0.05
Italy	7.75	-0.05
Spain	7.75	-0.05
UK	7.75	-0.05
Netherlands	7.75	-0.05
Belgium	7.75	-0.05
Portugal	7.75	-0.05
Greece	7.75	-0.05
Ireland	7.75	-0.05
Austria	7.75	-0.05
Switzerland	7.75	-0.05
Denmark	7.75	-0.05
Sweden	7.75	-0.05
Finland	7.75	-0.05
Norway	7.75	-0.05
Poland	7.75	-0.05
Czech Republic	7.75	-0.05
Slovakia	7.75	-0.05
Hungary	7.75	-0.05
Czechoslovakia	7.75	-0.05
Yugoslavia	7.75	-0.05
Slovenia	7.75	-0.05
Croatia	7.75	-0.05
Serbia	7.75	-0.05
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.75	-0.05
Montenegro	7.75	-0.05
Albania	7.75	-0.05
Macedonia	7.75	-0.05
Bulgaria	7.75	-0.05
Romania	7.75	-0.05
Greece	7.75	-0.05

SPORTS

Giants' Reuschel Pitches His Way Up in the League

The Associated Press
SAN FRANCISCO — The ride from the basement to the penthouse has been very smooth for Rick Reuschel.

In July, Reuschel was pitching for a last-place team. In less than three weeks, he is likely to start the first game of the National League playoffs.

Reuschel pitched a two-hitter as the San Francisco Giants won their sixth straight game by defeating the Houston Astros, 4-0, Thursday. The Giants lead the second-place Cincinnati Reds by 8 games and Houston, the defending division champs, by 9½ in the National League West. Both the Giants and Reds have 15 games left.

"I'm just happy to be here and part of this. I've been excited since I've been here," Reuschel said.

Roger Craig, the Giants' manager, said after the game that Reuschel, who was acquired from Pittsburgh in late August, would start the NL playoff opener on Oct. 6.

"He's been amazing, hasn't he?" Craig said. "He's going to win the Cy Young Award, too. He deserves it."

Reuschel now has the league's best earned run average, 2.64, and is 5-1 with a 2.18 ERA since joining the Giants. The 38-year-old right-hander also leads the league in shutouts, with four, and is tied with Fernando Valenzuela in complete games, with 12.

Reuschel walked one, struck out five and did not allow an Astro past first base on Thursday night.

"He pitched great for a last-place club, had three shutouts for them, and he's pitched even better for us, a better club," Craig said.

"If you wanted to pick anyone to establish momentum on the mound for us, it would have to be Reuschel," said left-hander Dave Dravecky, Craig's projected starter in the second playoff game.

Dravecky was acquired in a six-player deal with San Diego on July 4. He beat the Astros, 7-1, on Wednesday with a four-hitter and is 7-3 since joining the Giants.

Reuschel was locked in a scoreless battle with Danny Darwin until the sixth inning, when Bob Brenly followed two-out walks to Candy Maldonado and Will Clark with a two-run double.

The Giants added two runs in the seventh on RBI singles by Mike Aldrete and Maldonado.

"At this point, we're sure getting all the breaks and things are going right, but in the playoffs we'll be 0-0 and we'll have to start all over," Reuschel said.

"They're doing everything right. They've had excellent defense, great pitching and steady hitting," Houston's manager, Hal Lanier, said.

Pirates 1, Cardinals 0 in Pittsburgh, Mike Dunne, traded away

by St. Louis in April, pitched three-hit ball over six innings to beat his former club for the second time this season. The game was delayed a total of two hours, 39 minutes by rain. Despite the loss, the Cardinals retained their 1½-game lead in the NL East over second-place New York.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Expos 4, Mets 1: In Montreal, Pascual Perez pitched a four-hitter and Hubie Brooks broke a sixth-inning tie with a two-run homer for the Expos' victory over New York. The Expos have won all six games Perez has started since his recall from Indianapolis on Aug. 19.

Phillies 4, Cubs 3: In Philadelphia, Steve Jeltz's two-run double capped a three-run second and the Phillies used four relievers to defeat Chicago. Don Carman got the victory and Steve Bedrosian the save.

Padres 7, Braves 1: In San Diego, rookie Benito Santiago homered and doubled to extend his hitting streak to 21 games, the longest in the National League this season, as the Padres downed Atlanta. Garry Templeton hit a three-run inside-the-park home run.

Reds 3, Dodgers 2: Dodgers 6, Reds 3: In Los Angeles Eric Davis' run-scoring single in the 10th gave Cincinnati the victory in the opener, but the Dodgers took advantage of a first-inning wild pitch to come back and earn a split. In the nightcap, Bob Welch allowed three runs in seven innings for his first victory since Aug. 11.



The Expos' Mitch Webster ducks a pitch, but too late.

Herzog on Stengel And 'Tra-La-La'

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This will provide some consolation to New York fans watching the Yankees disappearing down the sinkhole and the Mets struggling to stay close to the Cardinals, but New York does have an oblique share of first place somewhere.

The manager of the Cardinals, no longer of New York, is nevertheless a disciple of Charles Dillon Stengel, who helped bring 10 pennants to the Bronx and create a legend in Queens.

Stengel has been gone since 1975, but it is of comfort to know that gruff Stengelism wisdom continues to be spread like rich mulch on the pastures of baseball by the likes of Whitey Herzog.

While visiting his last favorite town last weekend, Herzog sat in his office in his underwear and paid homage to his mentor.

Herzog's tribute to Casey began with an explanation that Terry Pendleton had certainly not been trying to jack one out of Shea Stadium last Friday night, when he hit his two-run home run to even the score with two out in the ninth. The Cards went on to win it in the 10th when Tommy Herr singled home a run.

The Cardinals are known for motorizing their way around the bases, but Herzog noted that this is not only because of the distant fences and the hard foul ground of Busch Stadium. Herzog said he learned to "run, sheep, run," at the grained knee of the Doctor himself.

"I was always proud that Casey Mauch used to say nobody got his players from third to home better than we did," said Herzog, who managed against Mauch in the American League in the 70s.

"We work on that all spring, we bust our backs to get it right," Herzog added. "If we have runners on first and third, we pull stuff, because even if they get the runner at third, you still have a man in scoring position on second."

"People remember all the bull, but Casey was the best manager I ever saw for getting guys in from third," Herzog continued. "He didn't steal a lot, but with the Yankees, you didn't have to."

"He would take me out to third base and jump up and down and then he would say 'now' and I would be toward home. It got to where I hit a line drive, right into a double play. When I sat down, Casey came over and said, 'Like I told you, tra-la-la.'"

to listen to Stengel talking about John McGraw — nearly a century of baseball in one steamy dressing room.

That Herzog gives credit to Stengel is both gracious and historically important. Because there are a million apes of Stengel's rubber-faced, double-talk act in inventing the lovable New York Mets, the new breed of human being is in danger of perceiving Stengel as merely a clown, a performer.

But Herzog praises Stengel every chance he gets.

In the past, Herzog has recalled how Stengel sent him back to the Yankees' minor league farm in Kansas City, promising, "But you have a good year, and I'll get you back." Herzog's punch line is: "But I never had a good year."

As time went on, the two shared Kansas City roots and Herzog later was farm director for the Mets when Stengel was guru emeritus.

"Casey told me, 'Let me ask you one question, and you keep talking so they won't ask you another one,'" Herzog said after a 10-minute filibuster last Saturday.

Herzog's ramble came after a question about the impact of the Pendleton home run upon the psyche of the Mets. In the process, Herzog said, "It's not like I gave up or nothing — I was just having a Budweiser in my office."

With that little joke, Herzog managed to (1) plug his employer, the Good King August, (2) poke a sly jab at his old pal Keith Hernandez, who had been sipping a beer as the Mets presumably went down the drain in the sixth game of the World Series last October, and (3) casually admit just how desperate the Cards had been — not a bad triple mission in one monologue.

Herzog also recalled: "I could not hit left-handers, but one day in spring training Casey took a bat and said, 'Now you got this protection, and that protection, and over here protection — and if he throws three strikes out here, what the heck, get 'em next time.' Get 'em next time? Thanks, Casey."

And another one: "One time in spring training, we had the hit-and-run on, and Carl Erskine threw me a curve and I struck out into a double play. I came back to the bench and Casey said, 'Next time, tra-la-la. I didn't know what tra-la-la meant, but next time I got up, I hit a line drive, right into a double play. When I sat down, Casey came over and said, 'Like I told you, tra-la-la.'"

SPORTS BRIEFS

Nakajima Leads in Delayed U.S. Golf

FRANKLIN, Wisconsin (AP) — Tommy Nakajima tied a course record with a 10-under-par 62 Thursday to take a 2-stroke lead in the rain-shortened first round of the Greater Milwaukee Open.

Play was called off after a 2-hour, 30-minute rain delay after only half of the 156-player field had completed the round. The first round was to be completed Friday morning with second-round play scheduled for Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, if necessary.

Nakajima blistered the soggy Tuckaway Country Club course with 10 birdies and an eagle and also had two bogeys to tie the course record set by Jim Thorpe in 1965 and take a 2-stroke lead over Hubert Green. Eighteen players had rounds below 70, and 45 were below par before rain stopped play.

Fractured Bone Ends Manila's Career

ELMONT, New York (UPI) — Manila, the 1986 turf champion and favorite to be elected 1987 Horse of the Year, has suffered a fractured bone in his left front leg, ending his brilliant racing career two months before his scheduled retirement.

The 4-year-old son of Lyphard, owned by Bradley Shannon and trained by LeRoy Jolley, will be retired immediately to William Farish's Lanes End Farm in Lexington, Kentucky, where he will begin a new career as stud. James Beldon, the veterinarian, said Friday that the injury was "just a hairline" fracture of the cannon bone in the left foreleg and "not in the least life-threatening."

Manila ended his three-year career with a 12-5-0 record in 18 starts. His last race was an impressive length-and-a-half triumph in the Sept. 6 Arlington Million, his 10th victory in 11 starts. Manila was scheduled to retire after the Breeders' Cup Turf on Nov. 21.

Carter Signs Contract with NFL Eagles

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Wide receiver Chris Carter, picked in the fourth round by the Philadelphia Eagles in a supplemental draft, has signed four one-year contracts with the NFL club, a team spokesman said.

Carter was an All-American wide receiver who was declared ineligible at Ohio State after disclosures that he had signed with agents. Terms of the contracts were not disclosed at a hastily called news conference at Veterans Stadium, said Ed Wisneski, an Eagles spokesman.

Carter and Charles Gladman, the Pittsburgh running back who also lost his college eligibility for accepting money from an agent, were the only players available in the NFL's supplemental draft, and no team selected Gladman.

According to a report published Sept. 5 in the Columbus (Ohio) Post Dispatch, Carter was expected to seek a three-year contract worth \$900,000, including a \$150,000 signing bonus.

Week 2: It Could Be a Short Season

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Is that all there is?

Will it be a two-game season, with the New Orleans Saints guaranteed their best standing ever of at least a tie for first in their division? There is a poignant about the National Football League's second week of games, for it could be the

NFL PREVIEW

last if there is a strike — unless, of course, the league goes ahead with its plans to field strike teams starting with Week 4.

After one game, neither of the league's top two draft picks has been seen. And Vinny Testaverde will again watch as Steve DeBerg leads Tampa Bay against the Bears in Chicago Sunday, while Cornelius Bennett is still a holdout for the Colts, who host the Dolphins.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Dallas Cowboys (0-1) — The New York Giants (0-1) — Bill Parcells wasn't just mouthing old coaching clichés when he warned the Giants they had better start producing. Look for the Giants' offense to protect Phil Simms this time after the tounding by the Bears on Monday. The result should be an attack to do some damage, running and passing. The Giants have been favored by Harris' Reno Race & Sports Book to win by 12 points.

Minnesota Vikings (1-0) at Los Angeles Rams (0-1) — Ernie Zampese, the Rams' new offensive coordinator, tried too much too soon with the young Jim Everett at quarterback. The result: only 16 points and a loss to Houston. Now, after another week of work, Everett faces a very solid Viking team that has Wade Wilson performing at quarterback for the injured Tommy Kramer. Rams by 4.

New Orleans Saints (1-0) at Philadelphia Eagles (0-1) — The Eagles have come to terms with an important player. Royce Young, and he will step in at left cornerback to replace William Frizzell, beaten badly by the Redskins a week earlier. Kueken Maye's running in the big Saints game. Saints by 1½.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (1-0) at Chicago Bears (1-0) — High-flying Boos against the possibly flat Bears? Well, the Bucs may find out. Bears are bigger than Falcons. The Bears have won 24 of their last 26 games against division opponents, but Coach Mike Ditka is concerned about a letdown and the short week after the big game against the Giants. Bears by 14½.

Washington Redskins (1-0) at Atlanta Falcons (0-1) — Last week,

NFL, Players To Meet Again

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The heads of the recalcitrant sides in the National Football League's contract talks agreed to meet face-to-face Friday in Washington to try to reach agreement on a new contract before the strike deadline Tuesday.

But Gene Upshaw, the NFL Players Association executive director, was still defiant as he spoke from his Washington office Thursday to tell of the proposed meeting with Jack Donlan, head of the Management Council, the league's bargaining arm. "I told him whatever we do, we do in Washington," Upshaw said. "They're trying to isolate me away from my membership."

Donlan has contended that they should meet at a neutral site so that Upshaw would be forced to sit at the table and not be able to return readily to his office. The sides met Tuesday in Washington, where the union offered a proposal, which Donlan rejected Wednesday as a "Christmas wish" list.

The Redskins lost their quarterback (Jay Schroeder), star runner (George Rogers), center (Russ Grimm) and place-kicker (Jess Atkinson). But what better team to play the scrubs against than the Falcons, who yielded 48 points to Tampa Bay? Not so fast. Atlanta's defense isn't that bad. It should have some success in hurrying Doug Williams at quarterback. Redskins by 7.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Houston Oilers (1-0) at Buffalo Bills (0-1) — Jim Kelly was one of only three quarterbacks who completed 50 percent of their passes against the Oilers in 1986. Houston started off 1987 by holding the Rams' Everett to 9 completions in 26 attempts. Kelly will need some running-game help, missing in the opener against the Jets. Bills by 3.

Kansas City Chiefs (1-0) at Seattle Seahawks (0-1) — A year ago, the Seahawks began a four-game losing streak in dropping a game at Denver. They have a tough rebounding job this season against a Chiefs team whose rookie runner, Christian Okoye, produced a 105-yard debut. Seattle must halt the run, which it couldn't do against the Broncos. Seahawks by 7.

Miami Dolphins (0-1) at Indianapolis Colts (0-1) — Dan Marino is 8-0 against the Colts, who have lost their last 13 games to the Dolphins. The Colts have gotten quarterbackbacks with Gary Hogeboom replacing Jack Truett. The Colts desperately need a running game. They got only 85 yards against the Bengals. Dolphins by 5.

Pittsburgh Steelers (1-0) at Cleveland Browns (0-1) — From his safety position, the Steelers' Donnie Shell will zero in on the Browns' tight end, Ozzie Newsome. Refurbished Pittsburgh defense shows linebacker and secondary strength and will be tested against multiple-offense Browns by 6.

New England Patriots (1-0) at New York Jets (1-0) — This game, Monday night, could extend the strike deadline to Tuesday afternoon. Both teams' passers — Steve Grogan, replacing Tony Eason, and Ken O'Brien — will pass and pass. The Jets are pretty good against the run, neutralizing half of New England's offensive weapons. But two new Jet starters will be in the secondary. Rick Miano at strong safety and Carl Howard at right cornerback. Patriots by 1½.

INTERCONFERENCE

Denver Broncos (1-0) at Green Bay Packers (1-0) — The Pack is starting their 10th-round pick, Don Majkowski, at quarterback, because Randy Wright was benched after the shutout by the Raiders. The Broncos' defense has not showed the effect of the retirement of three key veterans. Broncos by 10.

Detroit Lions (0-1) at Los Angeles Raiders (1-0) — Although Rusty Hilger was benched with a sore left shoulder, and completed only two of seven passes in his first NFL start, he will be back for Los Angeles. So look for Marcus Allen to run again. Last week, in the shutout of Green Bay, Allen carried a career-high 33 times, for 136 yards. Raiders by 7.

St. Louis Cardinals (1-0) at San Diego Chargers (0-1) — Don Fouts can neutralize anyone's pass rush, so the Cardinals' eight sacks in the victory over Dallas mean less here than one might think. The Chargers' defense continues to improve, especially with Chip Banks at linebacker. Chargers by 4½.

San Francisco 49ers (1-0) at Cincinnati Bengals (0-1) — Multiple-offense met as Bill Walsh's former assistant, Sam Wyche, guides the Bengals. Anthony Muniz will start at left tackle, blocking for the exciting backfield duo of James Brooks, runner, and Boomer Eason, quarterback. The 49ers had four touchdowns against Pittsburgh and gained only 47 yards rushing. 49ers by 1.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E	Pct.
Babe Ruth	142	302	106	.340
Travis Jackson	134	282	97	.338
Paul Heston	126	265	94	.332
Paul Heston	126	265	94	.332
Puckett	142	302	106	.340
Salvatore	142	302	106	.340
DeLoach	127	265	94	.332
Foster	126	265	94	.332
Tim Lincecum	146	302	106	.340

REAR: Boston, 184; Oakland, 182; Milwaukee, 181; Toronto, 180; Detroit, 179; Cleveland, 178; Chicago, 177; Kansas City, 176; Philadelphia, 175; Pittsburgh, 174; St. Louis, 173; Cincinnati, 172; Houston, 171; New York, 170; Los Angeles, 169; San Francisco, 168; San Diego, 167; Seattle, 166; Texas, 165; Baltimore, 164; New York, 163; Oakland, 162; Milwaukee, 161; Toronto, 160; Detroit, 159; Cleveland, 158; Chicago, 157; Kansas City, 156; Philadelphia, 155; Pittsburgh, 154; St. Louis, 153; Cincinnati, 152; Houston, 151; New York, 150; Los Angeles, 149; San Francisco, 148; San Diego, 147; Seattle, 146; Texas, 145; Baltimore, 144; New York, 143; Oakland, 142; Milwaukee, 141; Toronto, 140; Detroit, 139; Cleveland, 138; Chicago, 137; Kansas City, 136; Philadelphia, 135; Pittsburgh, 134; St. Louis, 133; Cincinnati, 132; Houston, 131; New York, 130; Los Angeles, 129; San Francisco, 128; San Diego, 127; Seattle, 126; Texas, 125; Baltimore, 124; New York, 123; Oakland, 122; Milwaukee, 121; Toronto, 120; Detroit, 119; Cleveland, 118; Chicago, 117; Kansas City, 116; Philadelphia, 115; Pittsburgh, 114; St. Louis, 113; Cincinnati, 112; Houston, 111; New York, 110; Los Angeles, 109; San Francisco, 108; San Diego, 107; Seattle, 106; Texas, 105; Baltimore, 104; New York, 103; Oakland, 102; Milwaukee, 101; Toronto, 100; Detroit, 99; Cleveland, 98; Chicago, 97; Kansas City, 96; Philadelphia, 95; Pittsburgh, 94; St. Louis, 93; Cincinnati, 92; Houston, 91; New York, 90; Los Angeles, 89; San Francisco, 88; San Diego, 87; Seattle, 86; Texas, 85; Baltimore, 84; New York, 83; Oakland, 82; Milwaukee, 81; Toronto, 80; Detroit, 79; Cleveland, 78; Chicago, 77; Kansas City, 76; Philadelphia, 75; Pittsburgh, 74; St. Louis, 73; Cincinnati, 72; Houston, 71; New York, 70; Los Angeles, 69; San Francisco, 68; San Diego, 67; Seattle, 66; Texas, 65; Baltimore, 64; New York, 63; Oakland, 62; Milwaukee, 61; Toronto, 60; Detroit, 59; Cleveland, 58; Chicago, 57; Kansas City, 56; Philadelphia, 55; Pittsburgh, 54; St. Louis, 53; 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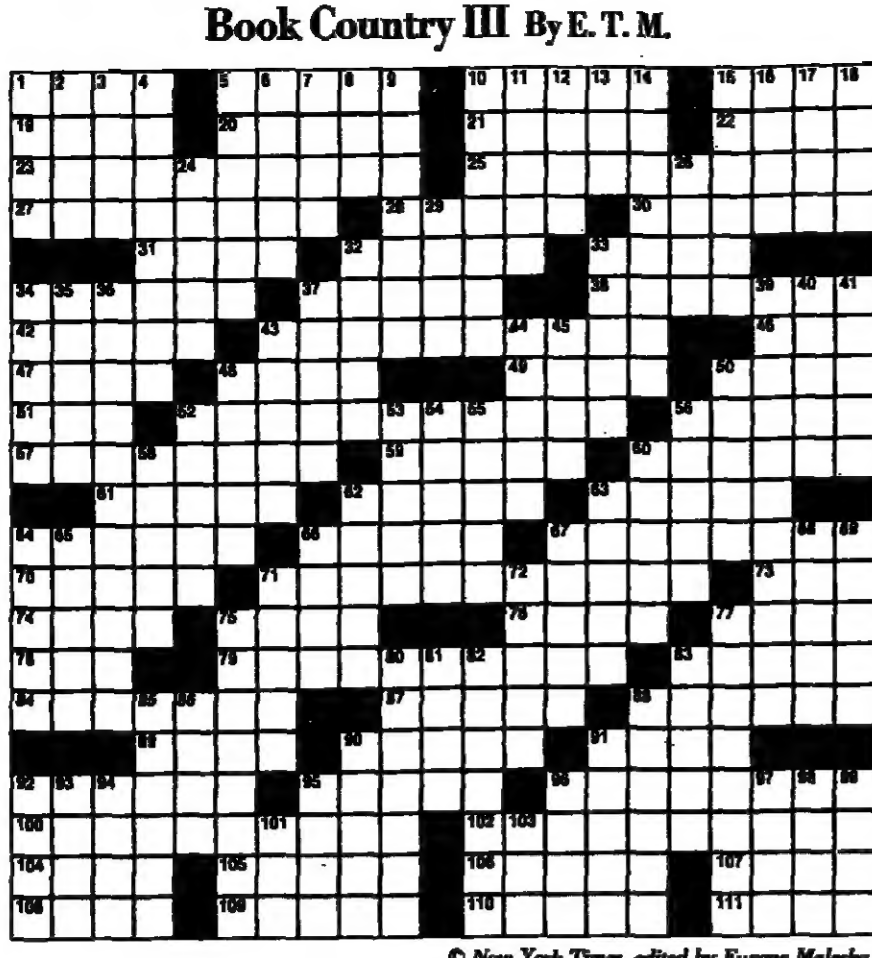
1 Cutting remark
5 Behind bars
10 Bounce
15 He wrote "The Naked God"
19 Lotion ingredient
20 MacInnes's "Suspicion"
21 Let
22 Subject of a Keats tragedy
23 "This 'N That" author
25 Author of "The Closing of the American Mind"
27 Le Carre's "Spy"
28 U.S.S.R. river
30 Author Sheldon ("Windmills of the Gods")
31 Countertenor
32 Turkish royal court
33 "Hound of the Far—" by 43 Across
34 Salt pans
37 A morning
38 Raced
42 "Network" director
43 See 33 Across
46 "Brat Farrar" author
47 "P. Dickens" character

ACROSS

48 Robin's quest
49 Meal for Alysheba
50 Milne's "When We Were Young"
51 Suffix with cash or cloth
52 Book by Sakaj's colleague
56 Rhinoceros's relative
57 Musical intervals
59 Exaggerated
60 Leves
61 Prepare fare for an affair
62 Nay men
63 Actress Anouk
64 Inferior race
66 Persona
67 Poet
68 Swinburne
70 Kin of a daisy cutter
71 Book of "Friends"
73 Crab-eating monkey
74 Haldeman's "The Power"
75 Kálmán opera
76 Hussein's queen
77 Suffix with idea

ACROSS

78 Yerby's "A Rose for—" created by Weis and Hickman
79 "— and God," 1937 play
80 Chinese teas
81 Enervates
82 "Irresistible"
83 Ares' twin
84 Starts at Pebble Beach
85 Criterion
86 Literary
87 "Heartbreak Tango..."
88 — Ross, author of "Wisconsin"
89 Hebrew zither
90 Actor in "The Seven-Year Itch"
91 Rear
92 Scottish river or lake
93 Hawaii's state bird
94 Grizzled civet
95 Cheerful little
96 The force is with it



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DOWN

1 Spongiform cake
2 French name for a Syrian city
3 Surf's sound
4 — by Rita Hayworth, by 100 Across
5 "Brother Rat" group
6 One of the Bahamas
7 D.C. management
8 Midwestern king
9 Book by Sally Beauman

DOWN

10 Coach Curry's team
11 Stockholders
12 Jim Bouton's "Four"
13 "The Heart Hunter"
14 Strains
15 Type of booklet
16 — of bricks
17 One of the "proud" items in a Murray book
18 — Mother, "Poe poem"

DOWN

24 "Eroica" key
25 Soprano Sayao
26 Miller's milieu
27 Skin layer
28 "It" author
29 Carlyle
30 German pistol
31 Book by Tama
32 Poem
33 Poem
34 Poem
35 Poem
36 Poem
37 Poem
38 Poem
39 Poem
40 Poem
41 Poem
42 Poem
43 Poem
44 Poem

DOWN

45 Japanese beverage
46 Paul — baseball's Big Poem
47 Gunga Din's
48 Campaign
49 Sub detector
50 Glaxier's need
51 Likewise,
52 Kitchen gadget
53 Couple in "A Rage to Live"
54 Blake's bright burner

DOWN

55 German romantic poet: 1781-1831
56 "1931 song"
57 What some hoodoo can
58 Lunar crater
59 Actor from Philadelphia
60 Crazy as —
61 Bangor
62 Pushers in Hyde Park
63 Early Peruvian

DOWN

64 Pointillist's cousin
65 Like the Yule tree
66 Hersey's "—"
67 Ivory Coast
68 The Song — 1927
69 Doughboy's ally
70 Guarantee
71 Nobel in Physics: 1914
72 Sky

DOWN

73 Jimmy Ken — set, sight
74 Play
75 D.C. agent
76 Bed of roses
77 Town NE of Dayton
78 Snooker sticks
79 Writer Claude
80 The Great Pacificator
81 Medrick
82 Agcy. Ickes headed
83 "Exodus" hero

BOOKS

MAN OF THE HOUSE: The Life and Political Memoirs of Speaker Tip O'Neill

By Thomas P. O'Neill with William Novak. 387 pages. \$19.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by J. Anthony Lukas

EVERYWHERE one turns these days the distinctive physiognomy of Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill has been on display: from the Tercentenary Theater at Harvard University, where he received an honorary degree last June to a new ad for Hush Puppies. In the months since he left office, O'Neill has become not only the latest darling of America's advertising industry, but a full-blown national icon.

Now comes the capstone to this ballyhoo, the memoir for which Random House paid a cool million dollars, crafted by the acknowledged master of no-holds-bar autobiography, Sally, if not exactly, "Man of the House" fails to capture the tang of this American original, not to mention the full reach of his astonishing half-century in public life.

These failings can scarcely be laid at O'Neill's door. A renowned storyteller — his grand Celtic tales have entranced chicken pot pie diners from

Dorchester to Duxbury — O'Neill is no writer. He has relied here on the narrative skills of William Novak, the man who brought you Lee Iacocca and Sidney Biddle Barrows (the "Mayflower Madam"), but that may be precisely the problem. Once the aromatic blend of O'Neill's personality has been strained through the all-purpose filter of Novak's prose, the result is a watery brew which one tastes would never be served in the House dining room.

The opening chapters — recounting O'Neill's Irish-American heritage and early years — are further flawed by a broad streak of sentimentality. If sentimentality is the enemy of feeling, it is also the enemy of truth, and no people are so badly served by blarney as Boston's Irish.

But beneath the bathos one detects the shape of a compelling portrait — a rumpled, overweight, out-of-fashion figure who offers no apologies for the political credo adopted five decades ago. Ever since the early Depression years, when he managed a friend's campaign for the Cambridge City Council, Tip O'Neill has dedicated himself to work and wages. An unabashed "bread and butter liberal," he

still believes that "every family deserves the opportunity to earn an income, own a home, educate their children and afford medical care." In an era when political positions are frequently reshaped overnight to fit the latest poll results, there is a stolid consistency and integrity about this man which many Americans plainly find attractive.

There is also a vein of curmudgeonly combiveness that frequently breaks through his air of cracker-barrel geniality. He accuses John Kennedy's staff — notably Kenny O'Donnell, whom he plainly disliked — of "freezing" him out of the White House. He labels Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia, longtime chairman of the House Rules Committee, "an arrogant son of a bitch," calls Senator Eugene McCarthy both "mean" and "lazy," says Jimmy Carter's congressional liaison man, Frank Moore, "didn't know beans about Congress," and denounces columnist Roland Evans and Robert Novak as sleazy operators whose company he was "ashamed" to be in.

The harsh assessments are reserved for Ronald Reagan. At least on the surface, he notes, the two men have a lot in common: "We're roughly the same age (he's two years older). We're both of Irish ancestry. We're both sports buffs. We're both social and outgoing. We both come from modest backgrounds and had FDR as our hero as we came of age in the 1930s."

So how does one explain their very different visions of America? Tip's answer is simple: "One of us lost track of his roots while the other guy didn't." And his final judgment is just as unequivocal: "I've known every president since Harry Truman, and there's no question in my mind that Ronald Reagan was the worst."

This, like much of the book, is less analysis than iconography. In the political coinage of the 1980s, Ronald Reagan's beaming visage adorns one side of the currency, while Tip O'Neill's corpulent figure is emblazoned on the other. Two images of our time. For my part, I take Tip.

Anthony J. Lukas was a Pulitzer Prize last year for "Common Ground: A Turbulent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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POSTCARD

Operation Deep Nose

By Michael Winick

LINDEN, New Jersey — Ron Wastowski, county air pollution inspector, took notes while his "Deep Nose" on Tremley Point Road described a suspicious new stink. "I haven't called in quite awhile, and we've had a few smells," said Deep Nose, a retired laborer. "To me, it's a waste smell, a mixture of smells all combined into one — I think it's the sewage plant. We only get it with an east wind. Last night — woooo! Had to shut all the windows."

The man lives near an industrial area crisscrossed with oil tanks, refineries and chemical plants. For 40 years he worked there, at American Cyanamid. "I know their smells," he said. "Don't know it's them."

The inspector listened respectfully. He knew if Deep Nose was talking, something smelled. Wastowski climbed into his car. As he got close to the Linden-Roselle Sewage Plant, he rolled down the window and pointed his nose. A sour smell, but not enough to make a case. Legally, the question is, would this smell "unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property." Not now, Wastowski decided, but he would be back.

It is a part of daily life in this, the most industrialized part of the state — spills, stinks, fugitive odors. Middlesex County has 180 factories that annually emit at least 100 tons (90 metric tons) each of air contaminants — tops in the state. Residents don't like it. The seven Middlesex inspectors, who also cover part of Union County, handled 2,000 complaints in 1986.

It can be risky work. Once, Richard Hills, the supervisor, tracked a smell to a chemical factory, which he then inspected. As he walked out, the soles fell off his shoes. "They were new shoes," he said.

In court, it often comes down to the inspector's nose. "What better way to confirm an investigation?" said Hills. Last year Middlesex's noses produced \$1.2 million in pollution fines.

A trained nose man understands that when a citizen says his town smells like horse urine, it is probably a hexamine, rotten cabbage, a sulfide, inner-tube odor, an amine. Cat urine is mercaptan, and dirty sock odor is a fatty acid used in plastics.

Literary Brat Pack: Young, Brash, Rich

By Nikki Finke

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Not since the '50s with the likes of Norman Mailer, James Jones, William Styron, John Updike and Philip Roth has a generation of first novelists garnered so much attention.

Vanity Fair calls them "the young and the wasted." Newsweek refers to them as the "divine decadents." They're a new wave of writers soaring to stardom in the '80s at startlingly young ages with innovative writing styles and hip subject matter.

But what really sets this new breed apart is a refusal to believe in the old romantic notions about the need for young authors to struggle. Instead, they are demanding to be published, promoted and paid well almost from the start of their careers, thereby changing the cherished rules of the writing game in distinctive and disturbing ways.

Known informally as the Literary Brat Pack, the group stars Jay McInerney ("Bright Lights, Big City"), Bret Easton Ellis ("Less Than Zero"), David Levitt ("Family Dancing") and Tama Janowitz ("Slaves of New York").

"They're all very different writers," points out Adam Moss, deputy editor at Esquire. "The only thing they have in common is they all had the good fortune to have written first books that caught the public imagination at a time when publishers and media were very eager to give young people a chance."

What they also have in common is that their second books bombed, at least in the eyes of the critics.

This month, the release of Ellis's second novel, "The Rules of Attraction," and Janowitz's "A Cannibal in Manhattan" were met with more yawns than cheers. Janowitz has written three books, but no one seems to count her first novel, the dud "American Dad." That McInerney's and Levitt's second books — "Ransom" and "The Lost Language of Cranes" — met with a similar fate points up the difficulty.

Gary Fisketjon, editorial director at The Atlantic Monthly Press and McInerney's editor, sees it this way: "It's all sour grapes. Jay could have written the St. James Bible and people would have panned it."

Nevertheless, Levitt's and McInerney's second books sold extremely well, and expectations are high that Ellis's and Janowitz's may fare even better.

Brat Pack thinking seems to be that bad reviews help sales. "If I get people really screaming about the book," says Janowitz, "it's more to my advantage than a boring review saying, 'Oh, this is just lovely.' So my bottom line is I don't care what people say. I just want them to buy the book."

The members of the Literary Brat Pack share other similarities. They live in New York and hang out, sometimes together, at the same nightspots. They get invited to the hottest parties and placed on the most pompous literary panels. They pontificate about life, love and writing for trend-tracking magazines like Esquire, Rolling Stone and Interview. They get offers to hawk Scotch and other products for advertisers.

According to editors at several major houses based in New York, young writers — under 30 and sometimes under 20 — are getting agents and publishers with an ease never before seen and at the same time approaching the whole business with a savvy beyond their years.

Banking on these writers' ability to get their peers into the bookstores and expecting to reap large rewards, many publishers are handing out large advances to young authors who are eager to turn their manuscripts into gold. One editor says "there's a preoccupation with making money among this new generation of writers. They all approach writing in some ways like baby stockbrokers."

But some see this outbreak of avarice as long overdue. "Why should writers be held to a different standard in terms of wanting to make money than any other profession in America?" asks Moss. "Why should they starve?"

The writers point out that they are not the ones asking for unprecedented large advances. It is their agents, interestingly, who are the ones packing the money. Ellis, Janowitz and Tama Janowitz are represented by Amanda Urban, the high-powered ICM literary agent. And the industry is still talking about Levitt's recent jump from Alfred A. Knopf to Weidenfeld & Nicolson because of hard-nosed bargaining by his agent, Andrew Wylie.

After Levitt produced two moderately good-selling books, Wylie reportedly demanded a two-book contract worth \$250,000 to \$275,000, a sum that Knopf refused to pay. "The money bore no relation to the sales history of the first two books," said a source close to the negotiations. Weidenfeld's president, Ann Getty, jumped in and agreed to the sum. But the British-based company was accused by rival publishers of "throwing money" at American writers.

Fisketjon says: "The competition is more intense and expensive now than it



Tama Janowitz (top), Jay McInerney (left) and Bret Easton Ellis.

was. It's crazy, but everybody's a party to this. As someone I know said, 'Who ever heard of just one lemming going over a cliff?' These days editors increasingly want to find writers while they are young and fresh — and find them first.

As a result, an informal but highly effective "old boy" network connects universities with the publishing companies.

For example, the author Joe McGinniss ("Fatal Vision") taught Ellis in a writing class at Bennington and then went on to become his mentor by providing him with an introduction to Simon & Schuster. Levitt was spotted at Yale, while Janowitz made her best connections at Columbia's graduate writing program.

Once these young talents are targeted, publishers wind up bidding against one

another, sometimes even before the writers have produced anything worth publishing.

"It used to be you'd look at someone's proposed first novel and say 'Let's work on it for a while and then I'll see if I can give you a contract.' Now one realizes one has to map up these people with what is in front of you, essentially," one editor says. That lack of a close writer-editor relationship may also help to explain why the Brat Pack's second novels were not as good as they might have been.

Ellis, for one, boasts about how he does not allow his work to be edited. "An editor for me is someone who can correct my grammar more than anything else," he says. "I don't like to look up to it as a collaborative effort." And Janowitz readily admits that her publicist at Crown Publishers Inc., not her editor, is her best friend.

PEOPLE

Prince Andrew, Sarah Begin Weekend in U.S.

Prince Andrew and his wife, Sarah, flew to New York on the Concorde Friday amid secrecy and tight security. Airport officials tried to keep their departure secret, and their names did not appear on any flight lists. The Duke and Duchess of York were scheduled to attend a polo match in Greenwich, Connecticut, on Saturday in aid of the World Wildlife Fund and the Masai Mara game preserve in Kenya. On Saturday night, they were to attend a ball in aid of the American Friends of the Tate Gallery Foundation in London. The duke flies back to London Sunday and the duchess Tuesday.

Jewel-studded watches and other jewelry seized from Indian guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh fetched \$199,980 at an auction at Christie's in New York. The 23 pieces of jewelry, which included a bracelet and a jeweled headband ornament, were seized by the U.S. government at the time of Rajneesh's arrest in 1985. Proceeds from the sale will go to the U.S. Treasury. Rajneesh, who founded the Rajneeshpuram commune in Oregon in 1981, left the United States in 1985 after pleading guilty to immigration fraud.

Harvard University's Nieman Foundation Thursday honored in Albania a black South African journalist, Zephaniah Simu, with its award for "integrity in journalism." Simu, who is the founder of the Johannesburg-based newspaper "New Nation," could not attend as he is being held in detention in South Africa.

King Juan Carlos of Spain Friday was awarded the United Nations-sponsored Nansen medal in recognition of his special contribution to the cause of refugees.

Michael Jackson took his pet chimpanzee on a rare social call on Friday, dropping in on the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka, Jackson's chimp, Bubbles, slipped Jackson's green tie and sat quietly next to his master during the visit to see Mayor Yasuaki Osima. "We were surprised to see the chimpanzee, but we understood he is his [Jackson's] good friend," a city official said. "This is the first time an animal ever entered city hall." Jackson is touring in Japan.

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INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS, AUCTION SALES, COLLECTOR'S GUIDES IN SATURDAY'S INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE TODAY ON PAGE 6.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
LIVES, WIDOWS, LIFE, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, FUNERALS, WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, TRAVEL, TOURS, CRUISES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, NIGHTCLUBS, DISCOS, THEATRES, CONCERTS, SPORTS, GOLF, HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING, CAMPING, HOLIDAYS, SPECIAL OFFERS, DISCOUNTS, VOUCHERS, GIFT CERTIFICATES, MEMBERSHIP, SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIEDS, REAL ESTATE, BUSINESS, EDUCATION, HEALTH, BEAUTY, FASHION, FOOD, DRINK, TRAVEL, TOURS, CRUISES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, NIGHTCLUBS, DISCOS, THEATRES, CONCERTS, SPORTS, GOLF, HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING, CAMPING, HOLIDAYS, SPECIAL OFFERS, DISCOUNTS, VOUCHERS, GIFT CERTIFICATES, MEMBERSHIP, SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIEDS, REAL ESTATE, BUSINESS, EDUCATION, HEALTH, BEAUTY, FASHION, FOOD, DRINK, TRAVEL, TOURS, CRUISES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, NIGHTCLUBS, DISCOS, THEATRES, CONCERTS, SPORTS, GOLF, HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING, CAMPING, HOLIDAYS, SPECIAL OFFERS, DISCOUNTS, VOUCHERS, GIFT CERTIFICATES, MEMBERSHIP, SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, 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